

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,811

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1982

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, overcast with rain and wind. Temp. 34 (24-40). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain and wind. Temp. 32 (24-40). CHAMBERS: Very rainy. Temp. 34 (24-40). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy with rain and wind. Temp. 34 (24-40). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy with rain and wind. Temp. 34 (24-40).

Algeria	5.00	Libya	4.00	Norway	5.00
Argentina	1.00	Luxembourg	4.00	Poland	5.00
Australia	1.00	Malta	4.00	Portugal	5.00
Austria	1.00	Mexico	4.00	Romania	5.00
Belgium	1.00	Morocco	4.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00
Bolivia	1.00	Netherlands	4.00	Spain	5.00
Brazil	1.00	Nicaragua	4.00	Sweden	5.00
Bulgaria	1.00	Peru	4.00	Switzerland	5.00
Canada	1.00	Pakistan	4.00	Taiwan	5.00
Chad	1.00	Panama	4.00	Tanzania	5.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Paraguay	4.00	Togo	5.00
Denmark	1.00	Peru	4.00	Tunisia	5.00
Egypt	1.00	Poland	4.00	Turkey	5.00
France	1.00	Portugal	4.00	U.S.A.	5.00
Germany	1.00	Romania	4.00	U.S.S.R.	5.00
Ghana	1.00	Saudi Arabia	4.00	Yugoslavia	5.00
Greece	1.00	Spain	4.00		
Hong Kong	1.00	Sweden	4.00		
India	1.00	Switzerland	4.00		
Indonesia	1.00	Taiwan	4.00		
Iran	1.00	Tanzania	4.00		
Italy	1.00	Togo	4.00		
Japan	1.00	Tunisia	4.00		
Korea	1.00	Turkey	4.00		
Malaysia	1.00	U.S.A.	4.00		
Mexico	1.00	U.S.S.R.	4.00		
Morocco	1.00	Yugoslavia	4.00		
Netherlands	1.00				
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U.S.S.R.	1.00				
Yugoslavia	1.00				

Britain to Purchase New U.S. Tridents For Nuclear Force

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Post Service

LONDON — The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced Thursday its controversial decision to buy the advanced Trident-2 submarine-launched, long-range nuclear missile system to modernize Britain's independent nuclear deterrent beginning in the 1990s.

The move supersedes an earlier agreement to buy the less expensive Trident-1.

After the decision was formally approved by Mrs. Thatcher's Cabinet on Thursday morning, Defense Minister John Nott told Parliament the Reagan administration was enabling Britain to buy the system on "advantageous" terms for about \$13.5 billion. He said this would consume less than \$1 billion a year of Britain's annual military budget of more than \$25 billion.

But British critics of the Trident, including most opposition political leaders and some military experts, contend the cost will be much greater and take money away from Britain's steadily shrinking conventional defenses. With the bulk of the spending for Trident out scheduled to begin until after the next national election, in 1983 or 1984, they have urged that it be canceled if there is a change in government.

John Silkin, the opposition defense spokesman, told Parliament his Labor Party "will cancel the Trident project" if it replaces Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives. David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, also indicated that the electoral alliance of the Liberals and new Social Democratic Party would do the same thing if it gained power.

Healey Statement

Labor's deputy leader and foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey, a former defense minister who is considered the party's staunchest supporter of the NATO alliance, told a group of American reporters Thursday that Trident-2, or D-2, provides "far more nuclear capacity than we need and costs so much more than it takes money from our other defense needs."

Our independent nuclear deterrent has been worth a good deal to Britain," Mr. Healey added, pointing out that its present Polaris submarine-based system will be in service another 15 years. "But the time is coming when it would just be too expensive."

Similar controversy followed Mrs. Thatcher's decision in 1980 to buy the smaller, less sophisticated Trident-1, or C-4, system to replace Polaris. After President Reagan decided last year to switch from Trident-1 to Trident-2 for the U.S. Navy, Mr. Nott and Mrs. Thatcher decided to go along despite the greater cost of the Trident-2's more advanced technology and larger missiles and submarines.

Under an agreement negotiated by Mr. Nott and U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, Britain will build the four nuclear-powered submarines and the nuclear warheads it needs for the U.S.-made Trident-2 missiles. Mr. Weinberger also agreed to waive "buy American" rules to permit British contractors to compete on the same terms as U.S. firms for subcontracts to build components for both the British and U.S. Trident systems.

Air-Defense Manning

In addition, Mr. Weinberger agreed to a fixed research and development fee and waived other charges in exchange for British manning of Rapiers air defenses around U.S. Air Force bases in Britain. Mr. Weinberger's letter of understanding to Mr. Nott adds that Britain will be expected to use money it saves from this arrangement to reinforce its efforts to upgrade its conventional defenses.

"The U.S. government is selling Trident T-3 to us on more advantageous terms than Trident C-4," Mr. Nott told Parliament, which must also approve the Trident deal. He said the terms "protect us completely from development cost escalation."

Mr. Reagan, in his letter of agreement to Mrs. Thatcher, said his readiness to provide Trident-2 on favorable terms "is a demonstration of the great importance which the U.S. government attaches to the maintenance by the United Kingdom of an independent deterrent capability."

[In Washington, Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the British decision on the Trident-2 system was made in order to "maintain commonality with the United States Navy," The Associated Press reported.]

"Although the performance of the Trident-1 was adequate for British purposes, there would be a long-term logistic and cost penalty associated with the uniqueness of the system once the United States Navy made the transition to the Trident-2 missile," he said in a statement.

Government's Argument

Mr. Nott said the British government "remains convinced that no other choice but Trident will provide a credible nuclear deterrent into the year 2000 and beyond. No other use of our resources could possibly contribute as much to our security and the deterrent strength of NATO as a whole."

Responding to critics who argue that Britain can no longer afford an independent nuclear deterrent or should seek a less expensive alternative to Trident, Mr. Nott said, "To choose a system lacking in credibility to an aggressor, or still more to abandon unilaterally a capability we have now maintained for three decades, would be a futile gesture that would serve to increase rather than diminish the risk of war."

Divided, Wounded Catholic Church Laments Violence in El Salvador

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

ZARAGOZA, El Salvador — The Rev. Kenneth Myers, a Cleveland native, stands rather stiffly as some of the younger orphans in the shelter he runs here shove each other for a chance to hug one of his legs.

Wading through the children, he puts each one briefly. There are 180 orphans here from all over El Salvador, their parents killed in the civil war between leftists and the military-backed government.

El Salvador's Roman Catholic Church is in the middle of everything, running orphanages and refugee camps, food and medical dispensaries, an office to trace the dead and other services that keep it close to the war. Some parts of the church are close to the ruling junta members, and there are priests with the guerrillas in the mountains.

Some say the church here, and throughout Latin America, knows



President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador is surrounded by youngsters in San Salvador, about 44 miles (70 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador, while campaigning for the March 28 election.

West Germany Gives New Loans To Soviet Union

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany revealed Thursday that it recently approved large credit guarantees for exports to the Soviet Union, and diplomats said it was clear that Bonn was doing business as usual with Moscow despite the Polish situation.

The Economics Ministry said that 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$517 million) in state-backed guarantees on exports to the Soviet Union had been approved since NATO countries declared Jan. 11 that they held Moscow responsible for the crisis in Poland and threatened economic sanctions unless military rule there was eased.

The ministry added that a further 300 million DM in export guarantees had received preliminary approval since mid-January. The figures are normally secret and no direct comparisons were available for the level of guarantees approved in the same period of 1981.

A ministry spokesman said the Brussels resolution applied only to Poland and that there was no NATO policy to halt credits to the Soviet Union.

Question in Parliament

The figures were made available following a parliamentary question from a conservative deputy, Hans Hoyn. He accused the government of violating the spirit of the NATO declaration calling on members to examine the course of economic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union.

East-West trade experts said West Germany was considering raising interest rates and shortening the life of credits to the Soviet Union, its largest trading partner in the Eastern bloc, but that it wanted broad Western backing for any such move.

Western diplomats said the volume of credit this year made clear that Bonn had pursued a business-as-usual policy with Moscow since the Brussels meeting. "They might even be trying to put through as much credit as possible before the hatch shuts," a diplomat said.

A U.S. delegation, led by Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley, will discuss East-West trade and related credits with West German government officials here Monday, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman added that the pipeline project to bring Siberian natural gas to Western Europe was not expected to figure in the discussions.

List Cut in Half

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Sign of Displeasure

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The Common Market voted Feb. 23 to impose restrictions on Soviet imports, in what Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain called a signal of displeasure with Soviet involvement in the martial law crackdown in Poland.

Williams Resigns His Senate Seat

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Harrison A. Williams Jr. resigned Thursday from the Senate with an emotional speech to his 99 colleagues, and thus avoided the virtual certainty that he would be expelled for his Abscam activities.

"I have fought a good fight," said Sen. Williams, 62, a New Jersey Democrat who held his seat for 23 years. "I have kept the faith. I go out in good health and in good spirit."

Sen. Williams was convicted in May of bribery and conspiracy. He had been accused of offering to use his influence in a mining venture in which he had a hidden interest, in exchange for a \$100,000 loan from an undercover FBI agent posing as an Arab sheikh. He was sentenced to three years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

Thursday at 2 p.m., at the end of a 23-minute statement, Sen. Williams bade farewell. "I thank the Senate as I announce my intention to resign. I have made that decision," Sen. Williams said. "I feel no stain. I feel strengthened. I thank you all."

Biblical References

He sat down, the chamber in silence. Then papers rustled and the galleries emptied.

In a speech sprinkled with Biblical references, Sen. Williams said, "I believe time, history and Almighty God will vindicate me and the principles I have fought for in the Senate and I will be vindicated before the people of our land."

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, immediately said, "We have witnessed a brave and courageous act."

Sen. Baker, a Republican, had planned to force a vote in the early afternoon on a motion to censure Sen. Williams. That motion was expected to fail. He then was to move toward an expulsion vote.

A move to impose a lesser penalty of censure, sponsored by Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the assistant minority leader, appeared sure to fail. Adoption of that penalty would have allowed Sen. Williams to retain his Senate seat.

Sorrow and Resolve

"I leave with sorrow but with resolve, too," Sen. Williams said, vowing to pursue his fight for exoneration through the federal appeals courts.

"It is not only Pete Williams that stands accused or indicted, it is all of us, the entire Senate," he said. "However you may view my conduct, it did not warrant the severest degree of discipline."

By abandoning his battle to keep his Senate seat, Sen. Williams averted the likelihood of becoming the first senator to be expelled since the Civil War — and the first on charges of bribery.

Sen. Williams' resignation will not have any effect on his \$45,000 annual Senate pension, health benefits, life insurance or any other benefits to which a former senator is entitled, according to William F. Hildenbrand, secretary of the Senate.

Congress Keeps Up Assault on Budget

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's budget continues to face a strong, bipartisan attack in Congress despite his visit Tuesday to the Capitol to rally support.

There was opposition in both chambers Wednesday to the substance of the budget and to Mr. Reagan's rhetoric in defending it. Senate Republican leaders meanwhile continued work on some "practical options" to the budget proposal.

The House Appropriations Committee said Mr. Reagan could not expect to win approval of the \$142 billion in domestic appropriations cuts he is seeking. In a report to the House Budget Committee, it concluded that "There will not be significant reductions made in the existing levels of funding for domestic programs."

The House Education and Labor Committee, in a budget report approved on a party-line vote of 18-11, projected a total of \$41 billion in spending next year for social programs within its jurisdiction, nearly double the \$22.8 billion proposed by Mr. Reagan. It called for spending increases particularly in the areas of job training, elementary and secondary education and aid for college students.

40% More Spending

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee made no budget recommendations. But Chairman Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican, indicated that the alternative to no action might have been 40 percent more spending than Mr. Reagan wants for social programs.

Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee served notice on Mr. Reagan that they will not help him out of his budget difficulties unless he softens his rhetoric and stops blaming the Democrats for the country's economic problems.

"If the president prefers a political battle to an honest, bipartisan effort to resolve our difficulties," said Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, a conservative Texas Democrat who frequently voted with Mr. Reagan last year, "he can't win."

Rep. Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, objected to Mr. Reagan's proposal to cut \$4 billion from education over two years. He said that amount "may be only straws and not the end of the line for those parents down at the Pentagon," but in education it represented aid to the handicapped, the disadvantaged and the unskilled.

Democratic Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said the administration and congressional Republicans would have to take the initiative on tax increases. "Until they come up with a blueprint, I know I can't move anything," he told reporters.

Senate Republican leaders met for the third evening in an attempt to come up with such a blueprint, covering spending cuts as well as tax increases to reduce projected budget deficits.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said the group is "well along the way to identifying practical options." He said those options probably would be presented Tuesday to all 53 Senate Republicans. The White House is being informed of the group's progress, he added.

Americans Desire Major Changes In Reagan's Budget, Poll Indicates

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — By a 2-to-1 majority, Americans want Congress to make substantial changes in President Reagan's proposed budget, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Only 30 percent of those interviewed said Congress should enact the budget without much change, compared to 62 percent supporting major change.

The poll, in which 1,672 persons were surveyed from March 3 to 8, also showed that the public is more pessimistic about the economy than at any time since Mr. Reagan's election. People tended to reject Mr. Reagan's call for tax cuts and reductions in spending on social programs.

One recommendation that appears to be gaining in public support is the deferral or elimination of one or both of the 10-percent decreases in income tax set for this year and next. There are several proposals for such changes in Congress.

More than 40 percent of those polled expressed doubt that Mr. Reagan himself believes his program will help the economy. They said they believed the president cared more about reducing taxes for the wealthy and eliminating social programs than about improving the economy.

Only one-quarter of those polled saw the Democrats in Congress as providing a better alternative to the nation's economic problems than Mr. Reagan. Nevertheless, 55 percent said they preferred Democratic candidates in the November congressional elections, while 36 percent preferred Republicans.

formed of the group's progress, he added.

The leaders already have reached what one source described as a "tentative consensus" to freeze domestic appropriations at fiscal 1982 levels, which would save about \$4 billion next year.

Sentiment reportedly is growing to make across-the-board cuts in benefit programs, eliminating or modifying cost-of-living increases. A critical question is whether a freeze might be applied to Social Security benefits, an idea opposed both by Mr. Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts.

At a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee, David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said the administration would consider proposals to freeze entitlement programs, including Social Security.

In March, 1980, for example, Mr. Stockman dispatched a reporter to the northern town of Bydgoszcz, the scene of a violent confrontation between Solidarity and the police. While nearly all other Polish papers relied solely on official accounts of the incident, Gazeta Krakowska printed the police version, Solidarity's version, and the results of its own investigations.

In Krakow, the paper helped uncover local corruption and campaigned against an aluminum plant that was seriously polluting

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Soviet Readiness

The Soviet chief of staff has proposed measures that would, in effect, put the country on a war footing, Page 5.

U.K. Rate Cut

Major British banks cut their base lending rates half a percentage point to 13 percent, extending the gradual decline in interest rates, Page 9.

TOMORROW

Why do clothes cost so much? Is it design innovation, workmanship or labor costs? Or, are we really being ripped off? For some answers, read Tomorrow's Weekend section.

Krakow Paper Loses Its Liveliness — and Readers — to Martial Law

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

KRAKOW, Poland — Just a few months ago, Krakow's Communist Party daily, Gazeta Krakowska, was perhaps the most sought-after newspaper in Poland. Its lively, often controversial reports made it the symbol of the strivings of Polish journalists for a freer press, and some copies would change hands for as much as 200 times the cover price.

Today, following the imposition of tight press controls by Poland's martial-law government, Gazeta Krakowska has reverted to its former mold. No longer is it difficult to find. Huge stacks of the paper pile up at newsstands in the city, unsold and unread.

The man who transformed Gazeta Krakowska from a turgid Communist Party organ into a journalistic legend sat dejectedly in the Kuznice Club, just off Krakow's main square. Sipping tea, Maciej Szumowski, 43, reminisced about "the most beautiful period in my professional life" — the 16 months of relative creative freedom that ended Dec. 13 with the military crackdown.

Barred From Paper's Offices

The newspaper editor recalled that, on that first Sunday of martial law, he was summoned to a party meeting in Krakow. An official read out a list of those journalists who would not, in the future, be permitted to enter the offices of Gazeta Krakowska.

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Mitterrand Sets Lid on '83 Deficit While Maintaining Priority on Jobs

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Concerned about rising government spending, President Francois Mitterrand has ordered the government to hold next year's budget deficit to 3 percent of total economic output, about half of current estimates.

Mr. Mitterrand gave no indication how he expects to cut current spending plans by that much. Job creation must still be "the only priority," he told the Cabinet, while urging his ministers to question old spending plans and be severe with new ones.

But it is clear both from the president's remarks Wednesday and from several officially inspired

articles in the French press that France's Socialist leadership is preparing public opinion for retrenchment, just one year after coming to power committed to overcoming recession by a big increase in government spending.

These indications that France may be forced to follow a more modest economic policy are important because at the moment it is the only major Western industrial country trying to stimulate growth, and thus one of the few sources of expansionary strength in the world economy.

Minister's Warning

The president issued the cutback order after the French budget minister, Laurent Fabius, warned the Cabinet that the government's current spending plans meant that the budget deficit would nearly double next year, reaching about \$36 billion.

This compares with an anticipated deficit of \$20 billion this year and deficits of \$13 billion last year and \$5 billion in 1980, the last

full year in office of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

At \$36 billion, the 1983 budget deficit would be roughly equivalent to 5 percent of likely economic output as measured by the gross national product, Finance Ministry officials said. This year's deficit is planned at 3 percent, comparable to the expected deficits in West Germany, Britain and the United States. In practice, however, it may work out higher since few forecasters believe the French economy will grow by 3 percent in 1982, as the government hopes.

Officials say that in an increasingly somber world economy, the stimulus the Socialists are giving consumption by increasing the deficit in 1980 and 1981 threatens to worsen inflation and dangerously swell France's trade deficit by drawing in foreign imports.

Although demand for goods and services in France has increased as a result of the Socialists' spending, industrialists are proving slow to step up investment in response, apparently fearing higher inflation and increased taxes. As a result, the extra purchasing power has tended to drain away on imports of foreign goods.

Many of the social reforms the government has introduced have also increased the cost of doing business, aggravating the trade deficit by making industry less competitive. Besides big increases in the minimum wage and new restrictions on the employment of temporary labor, Mr. Mitterrand last month bowed to union pressure and decreed that companies must continue to pay workers the same salary even though the workweek has been cut from 40 hours to 39. In addition, the minimum annual paid vacation increased from four weeks to five.

British Amnesty Group Picks American Director

The Associated Press

LONDON — Janet Johnstone, an American who is a graduate student in political science at the University of California, has been named director of the British section of Amnesty International.

The announcement Wednesday followed the withdrawal March 4 of Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Party leader, shortly before he was to take over the job. Miss Johnstone, 36, is a former director of the group's San Francisco office and was acting director of the British section before Mr. Thorpe was appointed.

London Police Issue Crime Figures by Race

Reuters

LONDON — London's police, breaking silence on a sensitive racial topic, have reported that more than half the muggings in the capital last year were committed by blacks.

The report Wednesday was the first time that Scotland Yard has given such figures, based on descriptions supplied by victims. There were immediate objections, one being that the figures were based on complaints rather than convictions.

When riots swept a south London district last year, critics accused the police of provoking the trouble by harassing young blacks. The rules under which the police can stop and question

suspects have since been tightened. The head of the policemen's union, Jim Jardine, told reporters Wednesday that a sharp rise in street crime last year resulted from the new constraints.

According to the police figures, robbery and other violent thefts in London rose by 34 percent last year to a total of 18,743 cases. In 10,399 cases, the assailants were described as nonwhite.

In London, that description could mean blacks of West Indian origin, Indians, Pakistanis and other ethnic groups. But evidence of individual cases indicates that the vast majority of the nonwhite muggers were young blacks, either from the West Indies or born in Britain of West Indian parents.

According to police figures, victims in 4,967 cases described their attackers as white, and 704 robberies were blamed on racially mixed gangs. In 2,693 cases no description was available.

Gilbert Kelland, metropolitan assistant commissioner for crime, said that the race data on muggings was given because of demand from the public and the media.

"It was considered it was important, if the position is to be understood and to prevent gossip and rumor and miscalculations, to publish them," he said at a news conference.

Panel Seeks Rights Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

motion was approved, 25-5, with 13 abstentions.

The United States then abstained on a resolution that deplored the fact that the outgoing government of Gen. Romero Lucas Garcia of Guatemala had not cooperated with the UN on inquiries into its controversial human rights record.

Mr. Novak attacked the resolution as an example of double standards in picking on Latin American countries for criticism in the UN. The resolution was carried by a 29-2 vote, with 12 abstentions.

Despite Mr. Lopatka's threat of noncooperation, many Western delegates hope the commission's decision will strengthen the hand of moderates inside the Polish government.

Such is the mood of confrontation between East and West in this year's commission that the resolution is being openly savored by many Western delegates, some of whom are still smarting at the way the Eastern bloc countered a Western proposal last year condemning the imprisonment of the Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov.

Despite broad support among the Third World representatives for action on Poland, several delegates were concerned that the commission was putting too much pressure on the Polish government only three months after the imposition of martial law.



WHITE HOUSE MEETING — President Reagan and President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia met Thursday at the White House, and Mr. Siad Barre later said the encounter was a step toward "opening a new chapter of closer cooperation between our two countries."

Tindemans Asserts Allies Need Talks

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG — Leo Tindemans of Belgium, president of the European Council of Ministers, is proposing creation of a permanent, high-level framework for improving political and economic cooperation and consultation between the European Economic Community and the U.S. government.

Mr. Tindemans, Belgium's foreign minister also called in an interview Wednesday for establishment of greater "concertation" between monetary authorities in Common Market member nations, the United States and Japan.

Expressing a widely shared view among Western European government leaders and other officials who have recently visited Washington, Mr. Tindemans said "it is not isolationism that we fear in the U.S. administration but global unilateralism, in which there is an absence of cooperation and organized consultations."

A senior U.S. diplomatic official, commenting on Mr. Tindemans' statement, said Thursday that it reflected "continuing frustration among Europeans that Washington is going alone without them, so they are making constructive suggestions to involve us more, particularly in an institutionalized way."

Mr. Tindemans said a key goal already raised with Japanese officials was easing of currency fluctuations by setting target zones for the yen, the dollar and EEC currencies.

While the proposals on currency and on more frequent consultations are still in a preliminary phase, Mr. Tindemans said they could be placed on the agenda for discussion at the economic summit meeting of leaders from the industrialized nations June 5 and 6. The meeting, scheduled for Versailles, is to include the leaders of the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada.

"The United States accuses us of subsidies and we accuse their high interest policy," Mr. Tindemans said.

"It is absolutely necessary to define and improve the relationships, and not only in the economic sphere but all areas," the minister added, citing as examples defense and foreign policy.

The Belgian official, who was in Strasbourg for a meeting of the European Parliament, said he was encouraged by the initial reaction of President Reagan to proposals for better U.S.-EEC cooperation. The president's reaction came during a visit to Washington last month by Premier Wilfried Martens of Belgium. Mr. Tindemans made the trip with Mr. Martens.

Avoiding Tension
"If we saw more of each other regularly, including at the Cabinet level, it might be possible to avoid the kinds of tensions we are experiencing," Mr. Tindemans said, referring to such issues as high U.S. interest rates, sanctions against the Soviet Union over Poland and EEC subsidies of farm and steel exports.

During a visit to Tokyo last week, Mr. Tindemans said he found that Japanese officials were interested in improving trilateral monetary cooperation.

"Since the collapse of Bretton Woods, there are no more links," he said.

European Parliament Votes Ban on Seal Pelts

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament voted Thursday for a ban by the European Economic Community on imports of seal pelts and related products.

The vote was not binding on the EEC's 10 member governments. There has been growing public anger in Europe over the annual killing of seal pups off Canada's eastern coast. The 1982 hunt began last weekend.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Alters Stand on Test Ban Talks

Reuters

GENEVA — The United States agreed Thursday to bring other members of the United Nations into preliminary talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

A U.S. representative, Louis Fields, told the 40-nation disarmament committee that Washington, which previously insisted on limiting the talks to the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, was ready to join other members of the committee in discussions.

If a consensus could be reached on setting up a subsidiary group of the committee to discuss verification procedures under a nuclear test ban, the United States would go along with it, he said.

Murdoch Says Times Papers Won't Shut

Press Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch said Thursday that The Times and The Sunday Times newspapers had been saved from being shut after unions agreed on staff cuts.

Mr. Murdoch threatened a month ago to shut both papers unless the work force was drastically trimmed. "I am happy to say that The Times is saved. Whether it is saved for all time depends of course on economic factors as it does in any business."

He said 360 persons will lose their jobs immediately and by September 1,000 jobs will be cut. The full-time staff of the papers is 2,600.

Coup Attempt Reported in Surinam

Reuters

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Rightist soldiers staged a coup in Surinam on Thursday, arresting the country's military rulers and an undisclosed number of leading leftist politicians, the Caribbean News Agency reported.

The agency said the coup was led by Lt. Henri Orre, and that the military leader, Lt. Col. Doyen Bouterse, and his chief aide, Maj. Roy Hoek, had been arrested.

The former Dutch colony became independent in 1975. Col. Bouterse's group came to power on Feb. 25, 1980, after overthrowing the elected government of Prime Minister Henck Aaron.

Qadhafi Sees Closer Ties to Europe

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, predicted Thursday that the U.S. embargo on Libyan oil would lead to closer ties between his country and Europe.

The United States announced Wednesday a ban on oil imports from Libya and barred exports of technology and oil production equipment on the grounds that Libya promoted terrorism and instability.

Col. Qadhafi, speaking in Austria on his first official visit to a Western country, called on the United States to "retract this unreasonable position" and said "Libya will never submit" to U.S. pressures.

Church, Divided Over War, Laments Salvador Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

who tried to mediate between the rulers and the people.

Civilian politics was dominated by the landed gentry. There is widespread skepticism that the March 28 elections will change anything.

It was a major victory for the government, therefore, when the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador in January endorsed the elections and urged people to participate.

The key figure behind that decision was the acting archbishop of the San Salvador diocese, Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Every Sunday, Archbishop Rivera y Damas delivers his homily under unlikely conditions. Television klieg lights glare in his eyes and reporters distract his parishioners. And looming over the scene on the bishop's left is the tomb and a 10-foot painting of Archbishop Rivera y Damas's venerated predecessor, Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Shot dead two years ago this month, presumably by rightist terrorists, as he said Mass in a chapel across town, Archbishop Romero had attracted international attention because of his impassioned attacks from the pulpit on what were reportedly government-condoned massacres.

But it is a different man in that pulpit now. "When Romero spoke, the world listened; when Rivera speaks, the world sleeps," said an observer who said he was a friend of both men.

Archbishop Rivera y Damas is a sober-sided, intellectual liberal who was the leading advocate here during the 1970s of liberation theology, the idea that put the church in the role of demanding economic and social change to help the poor.

In 1977, he was clearly in line for the San Salvador archbishopric, but he reportedly was considered a man who thought too much. The Vatican instead picked an obscure, conservative, country cleric named Oscar Arnulfo Romero. And then, "the Holy Spirit

worked its will," a church official said with a smile.

When a priest was murdered that year, Archbishop Romero began a political journey away from the government. His fiery weekly homilies became the only major voice of protest against military and government abuses of human rights.

Romero took that road without any fear that they would kill him," the church official said. "We don't all have that same ability or disposition."

Other Archbishops

Archbishop Rivera y Damas has said privately that he does worry, the more since he knows that the other bishops, and most likely replacements for him, are far more conservative. "He's very clear in his mind, but he has to guard his rear," the official said.

In contrast with Archbishop Rivera y Damas is Archbishop José Eduardo Alvarez, 66, a bishop of eastern San Miguel province, a guerrilla stronghold. He is chief of the bishops' Episcopal Conference, chaplain to the armed forces and a full colonel.

Some of his priests say he will not listen to criticism of the government. He flew in a small camouflage-painted plane recently to bless the troops at the anniversary celebration of the Atlacatl emergency response battalion, descending from the plane in full bishop's regalia.

Official Says U.S. Does Not Try to Topple Regimes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration does not engage in operations to topple other governments, David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Thursday.

He was answering questions on a published report that President Reagan has approved a covert action plan against Nicaragua. Rep. Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, called the reported plan a "virtual declaration of war."

The Washington Post said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan had authorized a \$19-million program to destabilize the leftist Nicaraguan regime, which the administration charges is aiding guerrillas in El Salvador.

"It's not the policy of this government to topple other governments," Mr. Gergen said. But he declined to confirm or deny the Post report.

Rep. Barnes, chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs subcommittee, said, "It is almost as if the administration wants a war in Central America."

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UN Study Warns West Of Risk of Depression

The Associated Press.
GENEVA — A UN study has warned that the next few months may be decisive as to whether the West's economy will recover after two years of recession or whether it will decline toward a depression with more unemployment than predicted for the year.

The survey, compiled for the UN Economic Commission for Europe, suggested that the risk of a depression would increase if the tight-money policy followed by most Western governments is continued. The 250-page study was released Wednesday.

"The cyclical downswing in the United States and the increasing uncertainty about a quick recovery means that the economic situation in the whole of the ... [European] region is now converging and will add further general downward pressure on the economies of North America and Europe," the survey warned.

Western industrialized countries might therefore find themselves in a dilemma, it said: "either to maintain the restrictive stance and consequently allow their economies to slide into a depression or change the emphasis toward a 'gradual but steady expansion.'"

Rising Demand
It said this approach would have to use measures not only to raise demand but "also to support supply in the process of returning to a fuller utilization of resources" to avert accelerating inflation.

For now, the survey said, the restrictive stance seemed likely to continue although the rising levels of unemployment are increasing pressures in several countries for a relaxation of economic policies.

It said unemployment will continue to rise in the 13 West European countries under review — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ire-

land, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain. Inflation "still shows only a gentle rate of decline, from an average of about 11 percent in 1981 to some 9½ percent in 1982," it added.

For the United States, it forecast a sharper drop of inflation, from 10½ percent to 7-7½ percent while unemployment was predicted to rise by nearly 9 percent, more markedly than in Europe.

The survey said a weakening of the dollar was possible in the second half of 1982 "if the changes in the current account balances (strengthening in West Germany and Japan, weakening in the United States) occur as expected."

Such a development "might reduce the impact of the U.S.-European interest rate differential on capital flows and hence on European interest rates," it said.

The survey noted that forecasts of recovery had to be revised repeatedly in the last few months as developments did not correspond to expectations.

"This disappointment of expectations ... could have serious consequences for the general business climate, and it could have a highly depressing effect on business prospects in the longer run," it cautioned.

OECD Prices Rise

PARIS (AP) — Inflation in the 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.7 percent in January. The figures for December were 0.5 percent and 1 percent in January, 1981. The rise in January brought the increase over 12 months to 9.5 percent. The January rise brought the 12-month increase through January to 9.5 percent, compared with 9.9 percent over the 12 months through December.



BELGIAN PROTEST — A policeman pushed a demonstrator Thursday in Brussels as Sabena employees protested government plans to cut the national airline's budget.

Spy in U.S. Reportedly Tried to Stay in the Cold

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON — Two government informants have told investigators that convicted spy Christopher J. Boyce tried to resume espionage activities for the Soviet Union during his 19 months as a fugitive from a U.S. prison in California.

The informants, Joe and Brett Pratt, are known to have told the investigators that Mr. Boyce proposed to late 1980 that Joe Pratt, the younger of the two brothers, join the Army and try to get a job with access to top-secret documents.

Mr. Boyce, according to the Pratts, said that the Soviet Union would supply the brothers with a Minox-B camera to photograph the documents and would pay each of them up to \$25,000 a month.

As a spy, Mr. Boyce used such a camera in photographing CIA-gathered satellite intelligence information in 1976 and 1977 and selling it through a confederate, Andrew Daulton Lee, to Soviet representatives in Mexico City.

Escape and Recapture

Mr. Lee and Mr. Boyce were convicted of espionage, with Mr. Boyce drawing a 40-year sentence and Mr. Lee a life term. Mr. Boyce escaped in January, 1980, from the U.S. Correctional Institution at Lompoc, Calif., and was recaptured Aug. 21 in Port Angeles, Wash., reportedly on information supplied by the Pratts.

Mr. Boyce, 29, was indicted Jan. 13 by a U.S. grand jury in Boise, Idaho, along with two co-

federates on charges of conspiring to rob banks in three states while he was a fugitive. Another grand jury in Seattle indicted him Tuesday on five counts of bank robbery in western Washington and six counts of unlawful possession of a firearm.

Brett Pratt, U.S. investigators said, participated with Mr. Boyce in some of the bank robberies, and James Pratt, another brother, was with Mr. Boyce on one of the hold-ups. Along with Joe Pratt, they are expected to serve as key government witnesses at the Idaho trial of

Mr. Boyce and his two alleged confederates, Gloria L. White and Calvin L. Robinson. The trial is scheduled to begin March 24.

Mr. Boyce's attorney, William A. Dougherty, said Wednesday that he had never before heard the Pratts' allegation that Mr. Boyce sought to resume spying for the Soviet Union. Mr. Dougherty ridiculed the idea that one could gain access in a short time to valuable secret information by joining the Army "unless lightning struck."

Charles Porter, a Eugene, Ore.,

lawyer for Mr. Boyce's current co-defendant, Mrs. White, said he had "no knowledge" that Mr. Boyce sought to resume spying for the Soviet Union.

Justice Department attorneys made a veiled reference to the Pratts' charges in pretrial pleadings filed in Boise earlier this week. Responding to a claim by Miss White that she was being "vindicatively" prosecuted, the government attorneys cited information that Mr. Boyce tried to resume espionage activities after escaping from Lompoc.

Panel Votes U.S. Anti-Abortion Amendment

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved, by a 10-7 vote, a proposed constitutional amendment that would give the states and Congress joint authority to restrict abortions.

The National Right to Life Committee hailed the action, saying it was "the first time that any full committee of either house of Congress has voted to repudiate legal abortion on demand."

But the legislation, sponsored by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, has deeply divided the anti-abortion movement, with some groups favoring a more stringent bill co-sponsored by Sens. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and John P. East, Republican of North Carolina.

This split, together with vigorous

opposition to both bills by abortion-rights groups, is expected to produce an election-year stalemate on one of the most emotional issues in U.S. politics.

The full Senate probably will consider one or both of the anti-abortion measures next month. Sen. Hatch's proposed constitutional amendment apparently lacks the two-thirds Senate majority needed to pass such legislation. The Helms-East bill would require only a simple majority, but because of constitutional questions surrounding its toughest provision — declaring that human life begins at conception — it faces procedural roadblocks in the House even if it passes the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee sent Sen. Hatch's proposal to the Senate floor Wednesday only after two pivotal senators who voted for it — Joseph R. Biden Jr., Demo-

crat of Delaware, and Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming — expressed strong reservations.

The measure, designed to overturn the Supreme Court's 1973 decision legalizing abortion, declares that no right to abortion is secured by the Constitution. The states and the federal government could act to limit abortions. In a conflict between state and federal law, the more restrictive of the two would govern.

Sen. Biden said he supported moving the bill to the floor only as a means of providing an opportunity to have the abortion issue debated.

Sen. Simpson said he was concerned because the bill retains a federal role in the abortion controversy. If some states passed weak abortion curbs, making them "abortion meccas," he said, the heat would stay on Congress to take corrective action.

2 Top Spanish Generals Invoke a Royal Alibi

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — The two star defendants in the court-martial arising from the military coup that failed last year have taken the stand, and at least one of them is lying about the involvement of King Juan Carlos I, to whom both declare their loyalty.

Entering its third week in a refurbished warehouse on the fringe of the capital, the trial of 32 officers and one civilian is turning into

a search for the true culprit or culprits. And this search is increasingly turning on whether one believes Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the former commander of Valencia, who sent tanks into the streets of the city on Feb. 23 last year, or Gen. Alfonso Armada Cortina, long a tutor and adviser to the king.

Gen. Milans del Bosch, 66, is one of the most decorated officers in the armed forces. His grandfather was the head of the military household of Juan Carlos' grandfather, Alfonso XIII. A veteran of the Civil War and the expeditionary force Franco sent to fight with Hitler's armies in Russia, he is descended from a line of military men that reaches back to the resistance to Napoleon.

King Alfonso XIII was Gen. Armada's godfather. The 62-year-old general, who was deputy army chief of staff at the time of the coup attempt, is the Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla and is known for his piety and connections with the Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei. In 1955, he was named a tutor to Prince Juan Carlos and served as a royal adviser until 1977.

The Spectator's Favorite

Awkward as the choice may be, Gen. Milans del Bosch has easily emerged as the favorite of the spectators. The presiding magistrate agreed to have the general's enormous service record read out as evidence, and the prosecution treats the general with deference.

On the stand, Gen. Milans del Bosch gives vigorous, pithy and at times sarcastic answers, conveying

the impression that he speaks not only for himself but for many other like-minded officers.

Gen. Armada, by contrast, appears as a lonely figure whose slight, slumped figure and high-pitched voice do not suggest the classic military man. When the court recesses and the defendants disband, no one talks to Gen. Armada.

In a trial in which each defendant has found someone else to blame for his own actions, usually in the name of "obeying orders," Gen. Milans del Bosch has chosen someone who, constitutionally, cannot answer him — the king.

'Article of Faith'

Gen. Milans del Bosch said it was "an article of faith" with him that Juan Carlos knew in advance of the plot and wanted to exploit it to redress shortcomings of Spanish democracy, including terrorism and separatism.

How did Gen. Milans del Bosch acquire this faith? Gen. Armada, he said, met with King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia at a ski resort in the Pyrenees and later related the king's wishes to the Valencia commander, who passed it along to other plotters.

There are at least two major flaws in this defense, which has been adopted by most of the accused. One is that Gen. Milans del Bosch conceded that the king never confided his extraordinary plan to him and the general never asked him. The other is that Gen. Armada denied getting the Pyrenees message in the first place.

"His majesty never said any-

thing about this," Gen. Armada testified Tuesday. "Even so, Gen. Milans and I thought that if something violent did happen, the king would take it in hand; but this was our own thinking."

"Take in hand" is a trial euphemism for preserving the form but not the content of Spain's five-year-old democracy.

The most eloquent proof of the king's innocence — and surprise — was his vigorous reaction against Gen. Milans del Bosch and other plotters shortly after Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina invaded parliament with a group of Civil Guards.

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Delenda Menachem Begin:

The New York Times' "The Road to Jerusalem" (International Herald Tribune, March 4, 1982) omits the tragic lesson that the trail beaten by Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem has led to his grave, because in Begin's hands Jerusalem has become—not the city of peace and justice and goodwill, but, a harlot with a kiss of death...

For the N.Y. Times to coax Washington into trying to force Mubarak to treat Menachem Begin as a gentleman-of-goodwill and as a man-of-his-word, requires brainwashing President Mubarak to the point of his denying Anwar Sadat's tragic agony in the strategy of "Begin's dealings": giving Sadat's peace initiative enough momentum to destroy Sadat... giving Sadat enough rope to hang himself!

A visit to Jerusalem, "post-Sadat-today", would only bring on the head of Mubarak the price Sadat has paid for trusting Begin and his signature on the promise for "full autonomy" to the Palestinians in the Camp David accords. For as long as Palestinian refugees and innocent Arabs born in Jerusalem are exiled from their birthplace and barred from returning to their homes in Jerusalem and so long as Begin sanctimoniously prevents Jerusalem's native citizens from exercising their human rights to vote for an Arab Palestinian Council and to cast their ballots in freedom, the uncast ballots have a way of turning into bullets...

Is it realistic, now, to expect from an Egyptian-Arab like President Hosni Mubarak to ignore the lessons and the status of "Begin's Jerusalem" and to pay a courtesy visit to it in an official capacity and "business as usual" as if nothing happened, thus denying the martyrdom of Sadat at the hands of Begin?

Should Hosni Mubarak not, in fact, delay his visit to Jerusalem until Jerusalem becomes open to all its children: Jews and Arabs? or, at least, wait until Begin no longer dirties Jerusalem with his treacherous face and bland hypocrisy?

In "Mortal Danger to Israel" (International Herald Tribune, Nov. 27, 1981) I asked for Begin's resignation and retirement from politics as a real contribution to peace in the Middle East because the blood of Anwar Sadat is on the hands of Menachem Begin just as much as on those hands that actually pulled the trigger in Cairo's stadium and because as long as Begin remains in the public-eye this blood will cry-out for revenge... Delenda Begin!!!

Dr. Adan Graetz-Bentovim, Florence, Italy.

P.S.: It only takes for good men to say and do nothing for evil to prevail.

L. Utesov, 86, Dies; Russian Jazz Musician

United Press International

MOSCOW — Leonid Utesov, 86, who introduced jazz interpretations of Russian music after the revolution and survived the ensuing controversy to become one of the Soviet Union's most popular singers, instrumentalists and actors, has died, Pravda said Thursday.

John C. Niedermair

WASHINGTON (HTT) — John C. Niedermair, 88, a naval architect who helped design the LST of World War II, died Saturday of cancer. LST stands for Landing Ship, Tank, although its top speed of 16 knots led Navy wits to insist it stood for Large Stationary Target. It was the workhorse of most of the amphibious landings of World War II.

Edward J. Garrett

NEW YORK (NYT) — Edward J. Garrett, 64, the chairman and president of the Instrument Systems Corp. since 1964, died Tuesday. The firm's Telephonics subsidiary won contracts to produce electronic systems for the Boeing 747, the Lockheed L-1011, the B-1 bomber and the U.S. space shuttle.

Lazar Margulies

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Lazar Margulies, 87, a surgeon and gynecologist-obstetrician who helped develop the plastic intrauterine device for contraception, died Sunday.

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Von Bulow Case: A Classic Whodunit

U.S. Jury Considers Mix of Money, Love, Jealous Heirs and a Black Bag

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

NEWPORT, R.I. — Agatha Christie could have done no better. The mystery of Claus and Martha von Bulow has all the elements of a classic whodunit: a comatose millionaire, a black bag full of lethal drugs, an abundance of jealous heirs, a dash of marital infidelity and an opulent setting in a mansion by the sea.

All it lacks is a Hercule Poirot to neatly unravel its tangled threads. A jury of 12 townspeople took up the case Thursday after listening to six weeks of complex and often contradictory testimony; its members must contend with questions that, unlike those in a novel, may remain unanswerable.

Did Mr. von Bulow really try to kill his wife with a midnight injection of insulin? Or did the unhappy Mrs. von Bulow, once known as "Sunny" for her carefree disposition, inject herself in a bizarre attempt at suicide?

If it was suicide, did Mr. von Bulow deliberately delay in calling for medical help? Did he secretly yearn to be rid of his neurotic wife, to inherit her millions and satisfy his mistress's demand for marriage?

Or has he been framed by a resentful stepson and a mistrustful servant?

Doomed to a Half-Life

Dozens of witnesses have testified, but they have clarified little about the mysterious coma that overcame Mrs. von Bulow four days before Christmas of 1980, leaving her unconscious and dooming her to a half-life in hospitals ever since.

Four physicians, speaking for the prosecution, said the coma could only have resulted from an injection of insulin; three others,

testifying for the defense, disagreed.

One of Mrs. von Bulow's exercise teachers testified that Martha had told her of using insulin to keep her weight down; another exercise teacher called the first a liar.

A hospital technician testified that Mrs. von Bulow once admitted attempting suicide; a nurse said the technician never spoke to the patient.

What the drama has disclosed, in the best tradition of good murder mysteries, are the unsuspected depths of the major characters.

What the drama has disclosed, in the best tradition of good murder mysteries, are the unsuspected depths of the major characters.

Of the wealthiest and most elegant couples in Newport's summer aristocracy, were not what they had seemed.

To the world outside Clarendon Court, their 20-room English-style estate on Rhode Island Sound, they presented a discreet low profile.

Martha was the only daughter of George S. Crawford, the magnate who built the Columbia Gas & Electric Co. of Pittsburgh; he left her an estate now valued at \$75 million. After leaving finishing school, she married a dashing Austrian, Prince Alfie von Auersperg, a tennis teacher; they were divorced eight years later.

Her second husband, Claus von Bulow, was as charming as Alfie, but far more solid. The Danish-born Mr. von Bulow carried the name of one of Germany's most distinguished families, had studied law at Cambridge University and was working as an assistant to the richest man in the world, J. Paul Getty.

They married in 1966 and soon made a happy family of five: Claus, Martha, her two children from her first marriage, Prince Alexander and Princess Annie Laurie, and their own daughter, Cosima. They spent their summers in Newport, their winters on Manhattan's Fifth Avenue.

But there were cracks in the facade even then. Friends have said that Mrs. von Bulow had a sporadic drinking problem that began with her unhappy days with Alfie. Cosima's birth threw her into a depression in which part of her body was paralyzed, apparently from

psychological causes, one of her physicians testified.

Mr. von Bulow, too, was unhappy. He has repeatedly said that he wanted to work, not to live off his wife's fortune, but she wanted him at home. He had given up his job with Mr. Getty soon after his marriage; now he dabbled in the art market, in bankrolling Broadway plays, in consulting on international oil deals, but never full-time.

By 1978, the marriage was in serious trouble. Mr. von Bulow had met another woman, a beautiful, 36-year-old divorcee named Alexandra Isles. Mrs. von Bulow was increasingly at loose ends, spending many of her days in idleness. In April, 1979, Alexandra gave Claus an ultimatum: Leave Martha by Christmas.

On the morning of Dec. 27, 1979, after a night of drinking her own homemade eggnog, Mrs. von Bulow failed to awake. At 4:30 in the afternoon, Mr. von Bulow sent for the family doctor. The physician immediately sent her to a hos-

pital, where her blood-sugar level was found to be dangerously low. Glucose was pumped into her blood stream and she slowly revived.

After that first coma, Mrs. von Bulow's health deteriorated visibly. She had periods of weakness and slurred speech and, on Dec. 1, 1980, collapsed from an overdose of aspirin.

On Dec. 20, 1980, Mr. von Bulow and the children went out to a movie while Mrs. von Bulow, who had complained of a headache, stayed home. The next morning, Mr. von Bulow was up early and left his wife asleep. When he returned at 11 a.m., he found her unconscious on the marble floor of the bathroom. More than a year later, her physicians say she will probably never regain consciousness, although she may live another 20 years.

Mr. von Bulow was accused by the state of Rhode Island of having assaulted Mrs. von Bulow twice, once in 1979 and once in 1980, with a hypodermic needle full of insulin and with the intent to cause her death.

Technically, the case against him revolves around a small black bag. The prosecution says the bag belongs to Mr. von Bulow. The defense says the drugs inside belonged to his wife.

Mrs. von Bulow's German maid, Maria Schallhammer, says she first discovered the bag in Mr. von Bulow's closet in February, 1980, two months after Mrs. von Bulow's first, brief coma. It contained three vials of medicine, she said, and she told Alexander and Annie Laurie about it. The maid surreptitiously removed samples of the drugs; when tested, they turned out to be Valium.

Almost a year later, when their mother went into her second coma,



Claus von Bulow leaves the Newport, R.I., court where he is on trial for attempted murder. The case went to the jury Thursday.

the children remembered, visited a lawyer and hired a private detective named Eddie Lambert. Together, they went in Clarendon Court, opened Mr. von Bulow's closet and reported finding the bag, this time filled with hypodermic needles.

Alexander gave the needles to his mother's physician, who had them tested. A used hypodermic showed traces of amobarbital, a barbiturate; Valium; and a high concentration of insulin. That finding brought the Rhode Island authorities into the case at last and, in July, 1981, to Mr. von Bulow's indictment for attempted murder.

Long testimony focused also on the possible causes of Mrs. von Bulow's coma. A national authority on blood sugar, Dr. George Cahill of Harvard Medical School, said her condition could only have resulted from an overdose of insulin.

To the prosecution, Mrs. von Bulow was a well-adjusted woman without vices. To the defense, she was suicidal, a virtual alcoholic.

To the defense, Mr. von Bulow was a man devoted to his wife, in spite of his mistress, and one who would never have stooped to violence. To the prosecution, he was "a sophisticated man, an ingenious man, as are the crimes we are dealing with."

OAU's Future in Doubt As Members Dispute Polisario's Presence

By Michael Goldsmith

RABAT — The Organization of African Unity is on the verge of collapse because of the seven-year-old conflict over the Western Sahara.

Nineteen of the OAU's 50 member states walked out of a ministerial meeting in Ethiopia last month, after the secretariat recognized the Sahara Democratic Arab Republic set up by the guerrillas of the Polisario Front. Morocco annexed the same territory, a former Spanish colony, in two stages in 1976 and 1979.

King Hassan II of Morocco warned that the African organiza-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tion was in danger of "permanent disintegration." Most of the 19 governments gave formal notice that they will attend no OAU meetings if a Polisario delegation is present. The guerrillas' backers, led by Algeria, said they will not attend if the group is barred.

The absence of either bloc would deprive the OAU of the two-thirds quorum required for any decision. The conflict threatens an OAU summit conference scheduled for August in Libya. Cal Moamar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, will then become the organization's chairman for the following 12 months, if the meeting is held in Tripoli.

The Libyan leader wants the post, and he made sweeping concessions to moderate leaders who tried to move the meeting to another capital to prevent his becoming chairman. He withdrew his

troops from Chad, promised not to harass Egypt's delegation to the summit and halted open aid to the Polisario guerrillas.

The former Spanish Sahara is a 436,000-square-kilometer (170,000-square-mile) desert region on the Atlantic coast of Northern Africa, between Morocco and Mauritania. It has one of the world's richest phosphate deposits. When Spanish colonial rule ended in 1975, there were only 75,000 inhabitants; they now live either in towns under Moroccan control or in refugee camps in the Algerian oasis of Tindouf.

The guerrillas, financed and armed by Algeria and Libya, attacked the Moroccan Army from sanctuaries in the Algerian Sahara. In seven years of continuous fighting, Morocco has lost an estimated 6,000 men, and the war is costing it more than \$2 million a day.

Algerian Campaign

Algeria launched an intensive campaign last year for the Polisario's formal admission to the OAU, an action that would have effectively made Morocco's rule over the territory illegal. King Hassan countered with an offer to hold a referendum for all the "genuine inhabitants," including refugees in Algeria.

Polisario said no referendum was needed because the people had "already exercised their right to self-determination by choosing Polisario as their sole legitimate representative."

The OAU's summit meeting in Nairobi last summer approved King Hassan's proposal and set up a committee to arrange the referendum. Although 26 of the 50 countries recognized Polisario, participants at the meeting agreed to shelve the demand for its admission to the OAU so as not to influence the outcome of the referendum.

This standoff was broken when OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo authorized the admission of a Polisario delegation to an OAU meeting in Addis Ababa last month. He argued that since a majority of the members recognized Polisario, its admission was automatic.

Morocco and its supporters said that Mr. Kodjo had made a decision that only the chiefs of state were empowered to reach by consensus. The delegations from Cameroon, Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta, Gabon, Liberia, Tunisia, Somalia, Djibouti, Ivory Coast, Central African Republic, Gambia, Comoros, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Sudan, Mauritius and Zaire joined Morocco's and walked out.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta said the boycott would continue as long as Polisario was treated as a member of the organization. But Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Benyahia said the admission was "final and absolute." He warned that Algeria would not take part in another OAU meeting unless a full-fledged Polisario delegation were present.

The current OAU chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, has asked Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere from the pro-Polisario group and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Touré from the anti-Polisario group to meet with him to try to work out a compromise. But their chances look slim.

Abuse by Asians Of Child Labor Attacked by UN

BANGKOK — A UN report has condemned the "unscrupulous abuse of child labor" widely practiced in the poorer countries of Asia.

"Many thousands of children, some as young as six years, are virtually sold into annual or lifetime work in farms, homes, factories or brothels," the 1981 Social and Economic Survey of Asia and the Pacific said.

The report cited the following examples of child abuse: Bombay one-quarter of the children work between the ages of 6 and 9, and nearly half between 10 and 12.

In Pakistan, 1.5 million children are employed in carpet weaving, many of them from age 6. They work 11 to 12 hours a day for a monthly wage equivalent to \$8 to \$12.

Girls in their early teens in South Korea sew shirt collars and cuffs for a few cents an hour, seated all day on hard slats in poorly lit hovels.

It is estimated that one-fourth of Thailand's children under 16 have to work and that about 2 million work in mostly unlicensed factories. A large proportion suffer from malnutrition.

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Reagan Aide Defends Move To Ease South Africa Trade

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration scrapped restrictions on nonmilitary exports to South Africa defense forces after deciding that they had had no effect on that country's rigid segregation system, a State Department official has told Congress.

Export controls imposed under the Carter administration "did not have any beneficial effects" on apartheid, Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for human rights, told congressmen who are critical of the change in policy in testimony Wednesday.

The departments of Commerce and State agreed two weeks ago to remove the four-year-old ban on U.S. sales of nonmilitary goods to the South African military and police forces. It had been imposed

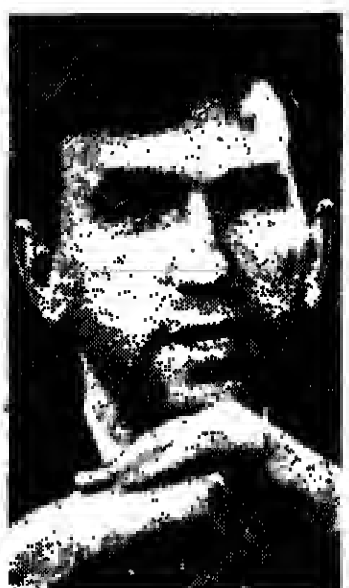
under the Carter administration as a demonstration of disapproval of apartheid. All sales of military weapons are still banned under a United Nations embargo.

The policy shift has been criticized by some members of Congress as symbolizing the administration's intent to ease pressures on South Africa. They have also claimed that some of the ostensibly nonmilitary goods now permitted to be sold could be used for military purposes. However, the change will remain in effect unless Congress establishes new restrictions through legislation.

Tomato Juice

Mr. Abrams told two House subcommittees holding a joint hearing on African affairs that the old restrictions included such items as tomato juice, carpets and paper cups, which he said had no application to the question of apartheid.

Rep. Howard Walpole, Democrat of Michigan, disagreed. "What is really frightening is that you honestly believe that it does not affect apartheid," he said. With that attitude, he added, the United States



Elliott Abrams

"ends up reinforcing dictatorships even by well-meaning actions."

Mr. Abrams described the new policy toward South Africa as part of the broader approach of seeking human rights improvements through private discussions instead of public condemnations. "We don't believe that a policy of constant public attacks on a friendly country is successful," he said.

Panel Asserts Zulus Should Help Govern Natal

By Joseph Lelyveld

DURBAN, South Africa — A multiracial commission has concluded that the coastal province of Natal faces worsening racial conflict unless its all-white administration is speedily merged under black leadership, with that of the Zulu "homeland" called KwaZulu.

The commission's proposals, if adopted, could lead to a dismantling of the basic mechanisms of the apartheid system and turn Natal, the South African province with the lowest proportion of whites, into a political laboratory in which new approaches to power-sharing among racial groups could be tested.

The seven-volume report was drafted by white academic specialists and signed by leaders of Natal's sugar industry and Harry F. Oppenheimer Jr., chairman of the Anglo-American Corp., South Africa's largest mining and industrial group.

Its main significance is that the political future of the Zulu leader Chief Buthelezi could be determined by the way the government of Prime Minister P. W. Botha reacts to the elaborate proposals. However, it seemed ex-

remely unlikely that there would be a favorable reaction.

Chief Buthelezi is head of the KwaZulu homeland government, which appointed and financed the commission in what the report describes as "the first real black initiative" for a racial compromise.

Zulus are the largest ethnic group in South Africa, accounting for 90 percent of the blacks in the area now shared by Natal and KwaZulu, an impoverished rural state scattered in 41 pieces across the province. Zulus account also for at least two-thirds of the area's total population of about 6 million.

The 580,000 whites in Natal are outnumbered not only by the Zulus but by the more than 650,000 Indians. Yet about 60 percent of the combined areas of Natal and the homeland, including most of the prime farming and residential land, is reserved by law for whites.

The Buthelezi mission, as it was known, found that the homeland was getting steadily poorer and that the official strategy of consolidating it into 10 fragments and proclaiming them an independent country amounted to a recipe for economic collapse for the whole area and possible civil war.

The Zulu leader has always said he favored a system of majority rule in a united South Africa, but the commission he appointed rejected that option on grounds of expediency, arguing that it stood no chance of gaining the consent of most whites.

Making extensive use of opinion surveys designed by Lawrence Schlermer, a political scientist at the University of Natal who served as its secretary, the commission found that there was still a basis for compromise that might avert a racial showdown.

Blacks were becoming increasingly impatient and angry, its polls showed, and increasingly inclined to support the African National Congress, the outlawed resistance movement. Although it is a crime to express support for a banned organization, 37 percent of the black respondents in the Johannesburg area and 25 percent at those in Natal indicated their support for the movement.

Yet the surveys also indicated that 56 percent of the Zulus in Natal and KwaZulu would settle for a form of power-sharing that fell short of majority rule. They showed, too, that a majority of whites opposed the idea of independence for a fragmented Kwa-

ulu. Thus, the commission argued, a deal could be struck.

Under the commission's proposal, group interests would be reconciled by combining a system of universal suffrage with a racially mixed executive council in which unanimity would be required on most issues.

The chief minister would be selected by a legislative assembly chosen on the basis of proportional representation. But whites would have equal representation with blacks on the executive council and more places than the Indians, who outnumber them.

The changes envisioned by the commission could not take place unless the central government conferred on the local authorities power over key racial statutes, notably those that enforce residential segregation and prevent the movement of blacks into white areas. There does not seem to be even a remote prospect that Mr. Botha's government would yield this authority.

Moreover, the recommendations have already been rejected by the New Republic Party, a conservative opposition group representing English-speaking whites, which now controls the provincial government.

The Great European Travellers



Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859)
This Prussian aristocrat and scientist spent 5 years exploring South America, Cuba and Mexico. It took him 25 years to write the forty-odd volumes of his varied scientific findings. These and later works laid the foundations of climatology and oceanography. His voyage became the model for present-day scientific expeditions.



Francois Caillat, sieur de la Salle (1643-1687)
After exploring the Great Lakes and Illinois, de la Salle sailed down the Mississippi to the sea and, in 1682, took possession of the entire basin of his patron, Louis XIV, naming it Louisiana.



Henry Hudson (1595-1611)
The desire of English and Dutch merchants to find a shorter route to the Indies led to his voyage. His search led to the discovery of New Amsterdam; later, he came to a violent end with the discovery of Hudson Bay, which was named in his honor.

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Soviet Marshal Says Whole Country Must Prepare for Conflict

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff, has proposed sweeping measures that, in effect, would put the Soviet Union on a war footing to meet what he pictured as a dangerous new U.S. challenge.

In a book published by the Ministry of Defense, Marshal Ogarkov warned Kremlin leaders against any delay because the Reagan administration "is now openly making active preparations for a nuclear war."

He indicated that the armed forces needed new and more powerful weapons in order to confront an aggressive U.S. administration with a strong defense and to be able to "strike a devastating counterblow and destroy the aggressor under any conditions and in any given situation."

Marshal Ogarkov's call for total preparedness involved not only the armed forces and military industries but also all sectors of the economy, the party, civil defense and other organizations.

Growing Uneasiness Seen
Western diplomats here said it reflected growing uneasiness among the Soviet military leaders over the Kremlin's relatively conciliatory stance toward President Reagan's policies and his stated quest for strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

He said the evolution of U.S. strategic doctrine showed that the United States had always entertained the idea of destroying socialism. "This course has become particularly dangerous in connection with the Reagan administration's confrontational strategy and its direct and all-embracing preparations for war."

The publication of his book would appear to place major questions of strategic doctrine before the leadership, questions that, in turn, involve the allocation of resources at a time when the Soviet economy already is under strain.

The changes in military technology, or, as he put it, "the fast pace of the development of nuclear missile weaponry by the adversary and the possibility of their sudden use" against the Soviet Union, call

for new steps "to secure the vital interests of our people."

"To understand this dialectical process is especially important at this stage, when the basic scientific progress in weapons systems is renewed every 10 to 12 years," Marshal Ogarkov wrote.

Contrasting Tone

He reaffirmed the Kremlin position that it would use nuclear weapons as an extreme means of self-defense, but the tone of his book, "Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland," stood in contrast to recent pronouncements by President Leonid I. Brezhnev and other officials.

Marshal Ogarkov said the Soviet Union made a mistake before World War II, when it pursued a "defensive" strategy. The mistake was "corrected" in 1942, when the Russians established large tank armies in their westward drive.

He said a new war would be a cataclysmic confrontation between the two systems — socialism and capitalism — and that it would quickly engulf all continents.

The nature of nuclear war, Marshal Ogarkov continued, required not only preparedness on the part of the armed forces but also similar measures by the entire nation.

"In the earlier wars, the question of quick mobilization had not been clearly defined," he said. "The situation is different today. The element of suddenness played a role as early as World War II. Now it has become a factor of greatest strategic importance. The question of a timely switch of the armed forces and the entire economy to a war footing ... [has] become sharply defined."

"In order to increase the military preparedness of the country, today as never before it is necessary to coordinate mobilization and deployment of the armed forces and the entire economy and particularly the use of human resources, transport, communications and energy to secure the stability and livability" of the country.

He said arms industries should "improve their cooperation" and secure autonomous supplies of water and energy in the eventuality of war. They should also establish reserves in machine tools and raw materials.



Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov

To achieve national objectives in the new conditions of modern war, he said, "it is not possible without a stable centralized system of leadership of the country and the armed forces." It requires, he added, "an even greater concentration of management."

He said the military had to improve its command and control system and acquire "the necessary modern technology." He called for modernization of the naval and air forces and improved training for reservists.

Deterrence Comes Before Détente For Nominee to U.S. Joint Chiefs

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., nominated to become the senior U.S. military officer on July 1, believes that "America needs to wake up and make up its mind that there could well be a war and to prepare for it."

"Then," he told the Association of the United States Army 16 months ago, "there might not be any war at all."

Thus, Gen. Vessey, named by President Reagan to be the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, put himself into the ranks of those who advocate deterrence over détente.

That is one of the few clues about Gen. Vessey as a military strategist. He has spent most of his career as a field commander, including time as commanding general of U.S. forces in Korea.

Most recently, he has been out of the spotlight as the Army's vice chief of staff, and Army spokesmen say it is unlikely that he will speak out until he appears before the Senate Armed Services Committee for confirmation hearings, probably in May.

Speeches and Observations

Even so, the few speeches Gen. Vessey has given, along with observations by senior officials, suggest that the general is a plain-spoken man with rather definite ideas.

"I'm not opposed to good will," he said in his speech to the army association. "In fact, I am in favor

of fostering it. But it is a fragile reed upon which to build defense policy."

"We can be weak and hope for peace," he added, "or we can be strong and be sure of peace."

Gen. Vessey sometimes refers to the lessons of World War II. "Prior to World War II," he said, "many people in England and the United States considered defense appropriations sufficient — or too high."

"They weren't dishonest or disloyal," he said, "but they were dead wrong."

"I believe it is precisely that lack of preparation that will tempt our enemies and lead to the very war that we seek to avoid," he said. "I would submit we have no other responsible option than to make realistic preparations for war."

A Protracted Conflict

A policy official indicated that Mr. Reagan selected Gen. Vessey because "he really fits in." The same official referred to the administration's plans for preparing for protracted, conventional, global war as more likely than scattered small conflicts or nuclear war.

"The short-war logic is compelling," said the general, "but I'm not sure the Russians will be smart enough to recognize defeat. Certainly, any study of 1812 and 1941 would lead the student to such a conclusion."

A senior military officer pointed out that Gen. Vessey, 59, is among the few active officers who fought in World War II, with the breadth that conflict gave even those who were young then.

The general worries that military forces have become too dependent on technology. "I'm sometimes concerned that we may not be preparing our leaders and commanders for the inevitable chaos of battle," he said in his speech about the state of the Army.

"Murphy's Law"

"Technology will not be a substitute for physical and mental toughness of soldiers and leaders," he said. Referring to the dictum that whatever can go wrong will go wrong, he said: "Murphy's law will operate. There will be runners and messengers in the next battle, weather will preclude aircraft support and some of the fancy things that we are now fielding will be fixed with gum and wire."

There is little in Gen. Vessey's background to indicate that he knows much about seapower or about the strategic triad of long-range bombers, missiles and submarines capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

Nor is much known about his views on the proposal by the current Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. David C. Jones, for reforming the chiefs, and particularly for strengthening the authority of the chairman.

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Man Who Sued KGB Gets 1-Year Jail Term

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A 36-year-old auto mechanic who sued the KGB paid for his temerity when a Moscow court sentenced him to a year in jail for parasitism and forbade him to live in Moscow for five years after he is released.

When the suit came up for hearing in a Moscow court, three months ago, the mechanic, Viktor Tomachinsky, said he was the first person ever to bring a civil action against the KGB.

In his suit, Mr. Tomachinsky said the KGB had reneged on a promise to obtain visas for him and his family to emigrate to the United States. He sought 13,400 rubles (\$20,000) in damages, the sum he said he would have earned if he had spent nine months working as an auto mechanic in the United States.

Shortly after a three-judge panel ruled that it had no jurisdiction in that case, Mr. Tomachinsky was arrested at home. He was held in custody until Wednesday, when a court in suburban Moscow convened in a basement room of an apartment block to try him on the parasitism charge. After an eight-hour hearing, from which foreign reporters were barred, he was found guilty and sentenced to the maximum penalty for citizens who refuse to work.

The conviction appeared to bring an end to Mr. Tomachinsky's battle against the KGB, an institution so intimidating that many Russians lower their voice when mentioning it. His wife, Lena, 30, told reporters after Wednesday's hearing that she had no doubt that the parasitism charge was a "technicality" to put her husband behind bars.

"Viktor has been fighting the KGB for years now, and they have had enough," she said. "This is their way of punishing him."

Mr. Tomachinsky was appointed premier by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in a last-ditch effort to save off the Iranian revolution, narrowly escaped the assassination attempt outside his suburban Paris apartment on July 18, 1980. One of Mr. Bakhtiar's neighbors and a policeman were killed in the attack and three other persons injured.

Bakhtiar Attackers Get Life Sentences

The Associated Press

PARIS — Four Middle Eastern men convicted of attempting to assassinate former Premier Shahpoor Bakhtiar of Iran in an attack that left two persons dead have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

A Criminal Court jury in the Paris suburb of Nanterre also sentenced a fifth defendant to a 20-year prison. The five defendants — two Iranians, two Lebanese and a Palestinian — have been on a hunger strike since Feb. 26 and were not present when the verdicts were returned.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was appointed premier by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in a last-ditch effort to save off the Iranian revolution, narrowly escaped the assassination attempt outside his suburban Paris apartment on July 18, 1980. One of Mr. Bakhtiar's neighbors and a policeman were killed in the attack and three other persons injured.

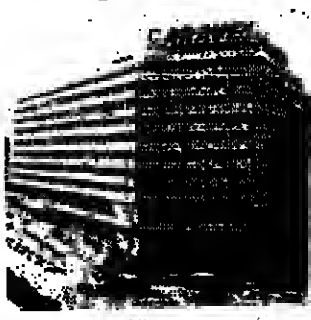
Turkey Forbids Ecevit From Traveling Abroad

United Press International

ANKARA — Turkey's military government has banned Bulent Ecevit, former premier and leader of the disbanded Republican People's Party, from leaving the country, officials said Thursday.

In a letter sent Wednesday to Mr. Ecevit, Ankara's martial law command said he could not get a passport because of a government investigation into his party and its members, the sources said. Mr. Ecevit recently accepted an invitation to visit Winston-Salem, N.C., to give a series of lectures at Wake Forest University. He was released from prison in February after serving three months for violating a ban on public statements by politicians.

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A Radical Therapy Method

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Donna was 21, she lived with her parents and two sisters in a big house in the suburbs of an Italian city, and she had had anorexia nervosa since age 13. Her parents had taken her from doctor to doctor. Finally, one suggested that the family consult a team of therapists who had been experimenting with a new kind of treatment that produced rapid results with previously untreatable cases.

The team was practicing a form of family therapy notable for its innovative techniques and its implications for traditional therapeutic practice. Touted as revolutionary by some of the field's best known practitioners, it has been criticized by others, and has been the subject of intense discussion and widespread imitation recently among family therapists worldwide.

The therapists first interviewed Donna's whole family, then invited the parents to attend a second session, alone. "I must have you do something that will be very, very difficult," said one of the two therapists, "and you must realize that there is no room for error."

The parents were told to wait a few days, then sneak out of the house one night, just before dinner, without telling anyone. They were to leave a note on the kitchen table that said simply, "Tonight we are out." They could go anywhere, but they would not encounter them. What the parents did, and its connection with the therapists, would remain a secret. When the parents returned, after 11 p.m., they were to answer all queries from family members by saying, "This business concerns only the two of us."

With trepidation, the parents stole away and left the note. They returned to find that Donna and her two teen-age sisters had hardly missed them. Donna, in fact, had scrounged around and made her sisters dinner — something she had never done before — and the anorexic Donna had even eaten some of the food.

Appetite Gain

As they had been ordered to, the parents left three more evenings during the next five weeks, before seeing the doctors again. By then, Donna's appetite had picked up. After several more sessions, by which time the parents had spent an entire weekend away from home, Donna had completely ceased her anorexic behavior. A few months later, she moved out of the house and soon began dating young men for the first time.

The family's therapist was Mara Selvini Palazzoli, who works with her colleague, Giuliana Prata, at the Center for Family Studies in Milan. Since 1972 Palazzoli and her associates have been evolving a radically different form of family therapy.

In the United States, Milan-style therapy, as it is called, is being employed in New York, California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Georgia, New Jersey and Alabama; internationally it is being practiced

in West Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Britain, Belgium and Sweden.

Palazzoli and Prata presented their latest experimental work, including the case history of "Donna," at a three-day conference held recently by the Family Therapy Training Center of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic. The audience of 800 greeted Palazzoli with rapt attention and skeptical questions during the "trialogue" between the Milan researchers and two eminent figures in U.S. family therapy, Carl Whitaker and Salvador Minuchin.

"I think Mara's research is tremendously important," said Whitaker, 70, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin. "We need someone like her to develop the state of the art, and I'm very impressed with her work."

Family therapists focus on the emotional life of an entire family, rather than on one member who may have been labeled "the patient." Complex, or entire families, spanning grandchildren to grandparents, may visit the therapists. "Our own technique is quite powerful and radical in a number of ways," said Palazzoli. "The danger is that it may be widely misunderstood and misused by therapists who practice it carelessly."

'Field Is Torn'

"Our field is torn now," commented H. Charles Fishman, a psychiatrist who is director of training at the Philadelphia clinic. "Many practitioners are confused. They've heard about the Milan techniques and they wonder whether to experiment with them. We hope our conference will help to clarify some of these issues."

In Milan-style practice, two therapists sit in a room with the family while two others observe behind a one-way mirror. The sessions last an hour, and are repeated at long intervals — at least a month apart. Typically, families are seen for 10 sessions. "The reorganization of the family system is slow," said Palazzoli.

A crucial element of the therapy is the reading of a "paradoxical prescription" to the family. After the hour session, the family is directed to a waiting room, and the four therapists adjourn to figure out a prescription suited to the family's problem. The therapists then invite the family in again and read them a message, or give them a task or ritual to perform.

The families, Palazzoli explained, are given a sympathetic restatement of their situation and encouraged not to change it. Finding themselves in this therapeutic double bind (by not changing they are obliged to follow the unpalatable orders of the therapist, but by resisting the therapist they have to change) many of the families have regrouped in healthier ways.

Three other key elements of the therapy are a rigorous method of developing hypotheses about the nature of the family pattern; a strict neutrality toward all family members; and a special interview technique.

Palazzoli, now 63, and her colleagues developed their ideas in an influential book, "Paradox and Counterparadox." The paradox, she said, is the unhealthy situation or repetitive pattern that may have trapped a family in a no-win situation, but is necessary for its cohesiveness. "Our interventions are the counterparadox."

Central to her concept of treating the family, she said, are the theories of the late anthropologist Gregory Bateson. He posited that biological systems and social systems are self-maintaining organisms that strive for constancy in the face of change. When threatened by new realities, however, systems — including family systems — can adapt and alter their basic structure, evolving to higher levels of complexity that permit them to survive.

Team Approach

Formerly an internist and psychoanalyst, Palazzoli began studying new therapeutic procedures in May, 1967. Ten years ago she embarked on her experimental team approach with Prata and the psychiatrist Luigi Boscolo and Gianfranco Cecchin.

Some critics dismiss the paradoxical prescriptions as nothing more than reverse psychology. Palazzoli believes that the hypothesis and the interview method can be more important than the actual gimmick of the prescription.

In 1978 Boscolo and Cecchin left the group to teach their techniques. Palazzoli and Prata have continued to evolve their theories as a two-therapist team. Although they employ the full variety of their paradoxical techniques, they are now experimenting with prescribing only a single, fixed message: the one encouraging the parents to secretly spend time away from their children.

'Powerful Prescription'

"This is a very powerful prescription," said Palazzoli. "The idea of the 'secret' gives us a fundamental pact with the parents as co-therapists."

Because families may leave Milan-style therapy irritated or confused, studies of the "cure rates" of patients are even more conjectural than those in traditional therapeutic approaches.

Criticism of the Milan therapy has focused on its manipulative aspects. "It is impossible not to manipulate families," Palazzoli countered. "You manipulate the family or they manipulate you — and if they're doing that, your patients just will not get well."

Others in the field are dubious about the superiority of the Milan-style methods. "It's an interesting research approach," said Minuchin, 60, a family therapy pioneer who is training director emeritus of the Philadelphia clinic. "Mara is looking for the single most powerful intervention — she's looking for the perfect judo to use on the family. But there are many different ways to challenge the rigidity and narrowness of a family. I think we are all equally effective."



Therapist Palazzoli concentrates on family.

Miriam Makeba's 'Realist' Songs

By Jacqueline Trescott
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Almost two years ago, the singer Miriam Makeba, whose lyrics and life reflect Third World struggles, performed in Lesotho. That performance in a nation looked in by her country of birth, South Africa, was the closest she has been to her home in more than 20 years.

"It felt good, for a change, to address an audience in your own language. Of course there was also a sadness, when you look across the border and realize that is the border and that our umbilical cords are buried on the other side. It was kind of a sweet-and-sour feeling," she recalled.

Makeba, who prefers to be called a "realist" rather than a "protest singer," was in Washington for a performance with the jazz drummer Max Roach at the Kennedy Center. This, part of her first concert tour of the United States in 10 years, was organized and produced by the New York-based South African Students Union. It was her strong allegiance to the students that prompted her return to a country that once rejected her and her politics.

"The students certainly didn't need to convince me to return, as a mother, as an artist. They need my help, they can have it," said Makeba, whose South African citizenship was revoked after her appearance in an anti-apartheid film. She spoke in whispers, more from travel fatigue than from hesitation.

The fact that the tour coincides

with her 50th birthday prompts a coyness that usually doesn't surface in her conversations.

"I don't know about this birthday. I think I should slow down," she said, laughing. Makeba, who lives in Guinea, spends more than half the year touring and is finishing work on a film about South Africa. There are few signs of age in her small, taut face, framed by gold-decorated braids.

In "West Wind," Makeba sings:

*Make us free from exploitation and strife
Because nothing is more precious than life
West wind with your splendor take my people by the hand
Spread your glory sunshine, Mother Africa, unify my precious land.*

When she lived in the United States in the 1960s, she was already an internationally known singer. She introduced the South African languages and legends of the Xhosa and Zulu in vibrant, haunting songs. Her departure in 1968 coincided with her marriage to the black power activist Stokely Carmichael, now called Kwame Toure.

"I had decided to leave anyway because I felt I was missing Africa. I had been away from Africa 10 years, long enough. But at the same time, I married Stokely and

The French 'Cultural Revolution'

By Aline Mosby
United Press International

PARIS — The day the Comédie Française troupe played in the subway and the culture minister opened a cartoon festival and praised jazz, Parisians figured the old order was cracking.

France these days is being shaken by its own "cultural revolution." The Socialist regime has stepped up the battle with two goals:

• To spread culture to the so-called masses, ending the image of the arts in France serving mainly the elite.

• To recover Paris' glory as the world cultural capital.

The new minister of culture, Jack Lang, 39, has unleashed a whirlwind of changes to end what he calls "the unacceptable underdevelopment of French culture."

One of his first coups was sending the prestigious Comédie Française to perform 19th-century classic plays in the Miro while office and factory workers and shoppers milled around to watch.

And national museums in Paris are now free on Wednesdays as well as the usual Sundays to encourage the low-salaried to enter.

Lang enthusiastically said the new culture places that the state intends to build will make "France one huge construction site." (Some

of the projects the Socialists are pushing to complete were begun under the previous government.)

Some detractors poke fun at "culture à la Lang." The minister, as he soars around Paris, looks unlike the usual Cabinet member. He seldom wears a tie. His long, curly black hair is tousled, he gestures with his fists. He is a Socialist Party militant who in 1977, caught party leader Francois Mitterrand's eye when he organized a drama festival in Nancy.

Undaunted by critics who wonder if the cultural revolution will really improve culture, Lang said: "We must reduce the inequalities of culture. Nine French out of 10 never have been to a theater, three out of four never go to museums, one out of three never read books."

That is what he is out to change.

A "popular opera" house will go up, appropriately at Bastille plaza, site of the beginning of the French Revolution, and appropriately to open in 1989 during Paris' world exposition to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Revolution.

The 4,000-seat opera house will supplement, not replace, the 19th-century Opéra, whose 1,900 seats cannot hold all those who seek tickets. Some operas and ballets are now staged in the 4,500-seat Palais des Sports and other theaters.

An Arab cultural center, sponsored by 15 Arab states, will appear next to the University of Paris science hall in the Latin Quarter. A museum of art from 1890 to 1915 is being built in the ornate old Orsay railway station.

A science museum and park will be constructed in an abandoned modern slaughterhouse at Porte de la Villette on the edge of Paris. This relaxed park will boast places for sports, for painting pictures and for children to "well, plant radishes," as one of Lang's assistants said.

Even the staid Louvre museum has not escaped the cultural revolution. Lang has given the Finance Ministry office that it must move from the north wing, which will be used for more art. He even invited Paris ready-to-wear designers to stage their fashion shows in the Louvre for world buyers in late March.

To make up for Paris losing out to New York, Los Angeles and London as a modern art center, Lang plans to dot France with new art schools and "artistic counselors."

The government's 1982 budget multiplies by 10 the usual funds for buying art for French museums. State money will also subsidize artists, publishers of art books and magazines, exhibitions and broadcast art programs. Lang launched his campaign to promote modern French art by blanketing New York and other U.S. cities with exhibitions by French painters this winter.

The Paris Cinémathèque, faded to obscurity after being the renowned home for old films, will be given larger quarters for a film museum and library. And to improve France's feeble stature in the music world, most of the cultural revolution's budget is earmarked for "developing the creation of music" — including teaching and writing jazz.

Lang appeared on a TV rock program, and opened a department in his ministry devoted to popular music and jazz to try to get more French and less American music on radio and TV in France. Jazz and popular music centers will open all over the country.

A music center in the new science museum will include a concert hall, music workshop and music museum, as well as a new location for the Conservatoire National. Music education will be enlarged in schools.

The days of shaky French ballet might be over, too. A ballet school in Marseilles, directed by Roland Petit, and a dance conservatory in Lyons are on the revolution's list. Folk dancing will be revived in schools.

Lang hopes to popularize literature through price controls on books, and more public libraries. Almost the only thing absent from his program is a recipe to end the modern lack of French authors.

BBC to Start Morning TV

The Associated Press
LONDON — State-run British Broadcasting Corp. plans to start breakfast-time television early next year, beating rival Independent Television by a few months.

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10%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

(Continued on Page 12)

EEC Weighs Move On Japan Exports

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community is moving closer to taking action against Japan under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to reduce the EEC trade deficit, EEC sources said Thursday.

Senior officials of EEC nations Thursday discussed taking action against Japan under GATT action allowing a member that feels impaired by another to seek compensation.

The EEC's 1981 trade deficit with Japan totaled \$10.3 billion. The community has welcomed recent Japanese moves aimed at opening Japan's market to European goods but warned that more must be done to ward off protectionist sentiment in Europe.

The United States also has been complaining about Japan's curbs on U.S. access to its Japanese market.

No final decision on any EEC action against Japan has been made yet, the sources said. They said France and Italy believe such action would be too time-consuming. Last month the two countries voiced the same objection at EEC foreign ministers meeting.

A 25-member Japanese delegation is expected to arrive in Brussels Saturday for a four-day visit to explain Japan's import policies to EEC and Belgian officials. A Japanese Embassy spokesman said Thursday in Brussels that the delegation includes nine members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Premier Zenko Suzuki.

The group, headed by Masumasa Utsui, a former Cabinet minister, visited the United States last month and will visit London, Paris and Bonn after Brussels, the embassy spokesman said.

(Continued on Page 12)

The group, headed by Masumi Esaki, a former Cabinet minister, visited the United States last month and will visit London, Paris and Bonn after Brussels, the embassy spokesman said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Royal Dutch Shell Says Recession Cut Profit

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell said Wednesday that a slight drop in profit for 1981 was attributable to the deepening recession, higher taxation and the impact on oil product markets of the appreciation of the dollar.

The company said that particularly in the first half, group companies were handicapped by a considerable crude oil cost disadvantage compared with competitors with substantial access to Saudi Arabian crude.

It said group companies outside North America achieved a significant improvement in the manufacturing, marine and marketing sectors in the second half of 1981.

Cadbury Schweppes Sees Profit Progress

LONDON — Cadbury Schweppes, reporting a 3 percent after-tax profit increase for 1981, said Wednesday that the rise and expectation of further progress this year reflect long-term strategies determined five years ago.

Chief executive Basil Collins told a press conference the group's growth policies continue to aim at concentration on international brands, capital spending on modernization and further restructuring.

A company spokesman said 1982 capital spending should exceed \$70 million, after \$77 million last year and \$57 million in 1980. Company spokesmen said the group plans to increase its output while sharply cutting its British plant space.

Britain Approves Shell Pipeline for Scotland

LONDON — British Energy Minister Nigel Lawson has authorized Shell UK to build a 20-inch-diameter, 135-mile pipeline to carry natural gas liquids in Scotland, the Department of Energy said Thursday.

The line, which will greatly expand the capacity of the British petrochemical industry, will run from the St. Fergus onshore gas terminal to a plant at Mossburn. Fifteen, the department said, will be the first of a series of pipelines to be built in Scotland.

Natural gas from the Brent offshore field will be landed at St. Fergus, where the methane will be separated for supply to the British Gas Corp. The pipeline will carry the natural gas liquids remaining to Mossburn for processing.

GM Recalls Cars for Hose-Clamp Repair

DETROIT — General Motors recalled about 500,000 1982 front-wheel drive models — including all its just-introduced A-cars — for replacement of fuel-hose clamps and vent-pipe hoses.

The automaker did not reveal the expected cost of the recall. GM said the hose clamps on these autos could break resulting in fuel leakage during refueling. Fuel also could spill over while driving if the level is above three-quarters full.

Pöhl, in U.S., Supports Volcker's Efforts

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, is in the United States in an unusual role: A diplomat seeking to reduce some of the strain in relations between the governments of the two countries.

He said in an interview Wednesday that for many years he had had excellent relations with U.S. financial leaders, so he hoped that his visit could achieve its purpose.

"I am afraid of this cooling off in American-European relations," Mr. Pöhl said.

Considering that Arthur F. Burns, formerly Mr. Pöhl's counterpart at the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, is now U.S. ambassador to West Germany, a political trip by a central banker seems somewhat less unusual than it might have been two years ago.

Mr. Pöhl said that he would meet with Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan and Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed.

[A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday that Mr. Pöhl met its president, Anthony Solomon, for private discussions Wednesday, Reuters reported from New York.]

[Thursday he was to hold talks at the Institute for International

British Banks Reduce Base Lending Charges

LONDON — British banks cut their base lending rates half a percentage point to 13 percent Thursday, continuing a cautious downward trend in interest rates in Western Europe.

In Stockholm, the Bank of Sweden announced a reduction in its discount rate, the fee on loans to banks, to 10 percent from 11 percent. The central bank said the cut was an effort to spur domestic investment.

The moves are a response to a gradual decline of interest rates in the United States and reflect political pressure to stimulate economies if it can be done without seriously weakening exchange rates.

In Britain, Barclays and Midland Banks took the lead in making the cut and other banks were expected to follow suit. The reduction set the scene for a drop in home mortgage rates from 15 percent. Building societies were expected to lower the rates Friday.

The pound held steady on foreign exchange markets after the rate cuts were announced, edging up to \$1.8105 in London trading from Wednesday's \$1.8103.

The Financial Times industrial share index jumped 8.4 points to 367.9.

The cut by Britain's big banks was their sixth in five months. British base rates have been declining slowly since they were raised to 16 percent last October. At that time, the government was signaling its alarm about the depreciation of the pound.

West European governments and Japan have put heavy pressure on President Reagan to adopt policies that would bring down U.S.

rates, contending that the high level of borrowing costs is delaying world economic recovery. Five major U.S. banks earlier this week cut their prime lending rates half a percentage point to 16 percent, but other big American banks are still charging 16 1/2 percent.

"U.S. interest rates may drift down over the next few months because of weakness in the U.S. economy, analysts say, but there is concern that heavy government borrowing will push them up again."

Meanwhile, West Germany's Bundesbank is believed to be considering a further cut in its Lombard lending rate from 10 percent, and analysts said the prospect of lower U.S. rates might encourage such a move. In Zurich, speculation persisted Thursday that the Swiss National Bank will soon cut its key rates.

U.S. Executives Foresee Drop in Capital Spending

WASHINGTON — U.S. business executives are scaling back spending plans for expansion this year, with inflation-adjusted capital spending now estimated to decline 1 percent from 1981, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

Such a decline would be the first since 1974. But inflation-adjusted, or real, spending for new plants and equipment rose only 0.1 percent last year, a statistic the report described as "about the same as in 1980."

In a January version of the same government spending survey, executives running non-farm businesses estimated real capital spending this year would decline about 0.5 percent.

The Reagan administration has been hoping that spending for business expansion would help pull the nation out of recession. But continuing high interest rates, which make borrowing to support such spending expensive, have stifled expansion.

Spending to expand U.S. plants and buy new equipment rose only 0.8 percent in 1980, earlier reports said. By comparison, such spending rose 7.3 percent in 1979 — the latest non-recessionary year.

Thursday's report said that in the latest survey — conducted in January and February — executives estimated total capital spending of \$345.1 billion this year. That would be a 7.3-percent increase over last year, but a 1-percent decline after discounting for inflation, the report said.

Selloff in Technology Cuts Short NYSE Rally

NEW YORK — A selloff in the technology stocks ended an attempted rally on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, and stock prices closed mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up only 0.67 at 805.56 after rising more than 3 1/2 points by early afternoon. The average changed direction after Honeywell announced that first quarter computer revenue will be below expectations, with a "significant" adverse effect on earnings.

The company said that the lower revenue will result from lower than expected shipments in the quarter. Declines led advances by 770 to 640, and volume slipped to 52.96 million shares from the 59.44 million traded Wednesday.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said Thursday's action demonstrates that "the market is filled with nervous traders who are quick to panic, mainly because in the past the one who panicked first was usually right."

Mr. Metz called the Honeywell news "demoralizing," particularly on top of an increase in the prime rate by two Detroit banks to 16 1/2 percent from 16 percent. Only four major banks have dropped their prime rate to 16 percent, and analysts are concerned that the downward moves are temporary.

On the NYSE floor, Honeywell dropped as much as 6 1/2 after its news and ended the day off 5 1/2 at 64 1/2. A wave of selling engulfed other technology stocks as well, with Teletype off 4 1/2 to 112 1/2, Digital Equipment down 2 1/2 to 72 1/2, Prime Computer off 1 1/2 to 17 1/2, Storage Technology losing 1 1/2 to 24 1/2, Datapoint down 3/4 to 20 1/2, Data General down 1/2 to 23 1/2, Computervision off 1 1/2 to 23 1/2 and IBM a 1/2 lower to 58 1/2.

Treasury Secretary Donald T.

Marathon Gets Merger Approval

From Agency Dispatches
FINDLAY, Ohio — Marathon Oil shareholders Thursday approved a merger with U.S. Steel Corp. by a more than two-thirds vote. It was the second largest such merger in corporate history.

Marathon did not give the vote count, but two-thirds was needed for approval. No other details were immediately available.

Regan said Thursday that financial markets are keeping interest rates at "unrealistic" levels because traders believe high budget deficits will crowd out private borrowing.

"Never in history has business demanded such a high (interest rate) premium as it is demanding of the Reagan administration," he said.

The Commerce Department said Thursday that business inventories fell \$2.08 billion, or 0.4 percent, in January to a seasonally adjusted \$506.68 billion.

January's decrease followed a revised decline of 0.7 percent in December. The December decline, which had been the first monthly drop in inventories since November, 1975, had been estimated at 0.4 percent.

In corporate news, U.S. Steel Corp. said Thursday its earnings for the years 1981 and 1980 would have been lower than those it reported had it acquired Marathon Oil at the start of 1980.

The company made the disclosure in its annual report. But it cautioned that "These pro forma results do not represent results which would actually have been obtained if the combination had been in effect during the periods covered."

Cadbury Schweppes said Thursday it has agreed to acquire the equity of Duffy-Mott, a subsidiary of American Brands, for \$60 million.

Gulf & Western Industries reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it has acquired 250,000 shares, or 6.6 percent, of the common stock of Hayes-Albion for \$1.6 million.

CSX Corp. will acquire all outstanding stock of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, officials for both companies announced Thursday.

Bendix Stops Buying RCA Stock for Month

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Bendix said that it had acquired about 5.5 million shares of stock in RCA, or about 7.4 percent of the shares outstanding, and that it has "no intention" of buying any additional RCA stock.

Bendix also promised Wednesday not to purchase any more RCA shares for 30 days and pledged to give RCA 48 hours' notice if, thereafter, it did decide to increase its investment.

Although Bendix remains free to buy additional shares after the 30 days elapse, a source close to RCA predicted: "It's all over. No one enters into this kind of agreement if he plans to come back in 30 days."

Bendix said Monday that it had acquired more than 5 percent of RCA's shares and that it might buy as much as 9.9 percent. The announcement touched off speculation that it was either preparing to start a takeover bid, or force RCA to sell one of its high-technology units to Bendix at a favorable price. Bendix has given no indication about when it purchased the RCA shares.

RCA was the second most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, closing at \$20.50, up 50 cents a share, on volume of 1.27 million shares. At that price, Bendix's holdings are worth about \$112.7 million. As recently as a week ago, RCA was trading in the \$17-a-share range.

RCA reacted bitterly to Bendix's disclosure with a personal attack on William M. Agee, Bendix's chairman and chief executive officer, saying he "has not demonstrated the ability to manage his own affairs, let alone someone else's."

One source said the indelicate wording of the statement was intended to tell Mr. Agee that any takeover attempt would be resisted on all levels, including the issue of Mr. Agee's competence as a manager.

Mr. Agee has been criticized for his stormy relations with his executives and board members. He has conceded that he was romantically involved with Mary E. Cunningham, who was Bendix's vice president for strategic planning until forced to resign over a controversy about her relationship with Mr. Agee.

The tone of RCA's response to Bendix's statement Wednesday was conciliatory. RCA said it "expressed its appreciation of Bendix's confirmation of its status as an investor and the confidence expressed in the future of RCA."

Bendix said it "welcomed" RCA's comments. Officials of both companies declined comment on the apparent contradiction between Bendix's statement that it had "no intention" of buying more RCA stock and its promise to cease such purchases for only 30 days.

Earlier, David Taylor, a spokes-

Citicorp to Arrange \$1.2-Billion Loan For Mobil Fuel Plant in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corp. said Thursday that Citicorp International will arrange about \$1.2 billion of credit for Mobil's planned synthetic gasoline plant at Motomoti in the North Island province of Taranaki.

The financing, which would be the largest ever for an industrial project in New Zealand, is to consist of export credits and a syndicated bank loan raised on European money markets.

In addition, the New Zealand concern said, the project will require \$500 million in standby credit facilities.

The plant is to process natural gas from New Zealand's Manawatu field into 14,000 barrels of gasoline a day.

In the year ended last June, New Zealand imported a daily average of 41,112 barrels of crude and 12,392 barrels of partly refined oil.

U.S. Again Warns Canada To End Investment Curbs

By Jane Scabery
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has renewed warnings that it may retaliate against Canada if discussions to eliminate trade and investment barriers do not succeed.

"This administration has not and will not sit by idly and watch our companies and businesses bear the brunt of costly and inequitable restrictions on the Canadian market," an assistant commerce secretary, Raymond J. Waldmann, told a Senate subcommittee Wednesday.

"I might also point out that should our bilateral or multilateral efforts to eliminate discriminatory Canadian practices fail, then we will proceed to explore the merits of pursuing unilateral measures available under U.S. law," Mr. Waldmann said. He cited a provision allowing the government to initiate an investigation that could give the president broad powers of retaliation.

"We must, of course, proceed cautiously in this regard, first to ensure that we do not do damage to U.S. interests in taking such action, and second to ensure that we do not do harm to the international trading system," Mr. Waldmann added. "Nevertheless, there should be no doubt that we will use all appropriate legal means to defend our interests."

The administration first publicly warned Canada last fall about its nationalization plans aimed at limiting U.S. investment. Since then, however, rhetoric from Washington had been less strident, and some officials said they hoped that a less heated debate could bring results.

Last fall, the administration moved, among other possible moves, granting the president power to eliminate or alter any trade agreement between the two countries.

Since then, talks between Canadian and U.S. officials to reduce or prevent barriers to trade and investment have not resulted in significant changes in the policies in question, although there are indications that some Canadian pro-

Auto Union to Resume Negotiations With GM

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union said Thursday that it had decided to resume contract talks with General Motors here Friday morning.

The scheduled talks represent the third attempt to reach agreement on GM demands that the union accept measures to cut labor costs. The UAW recently agreed to a contract with Ford Motor requiring the union to make significant concessions.

Alfa of Mexico, Bankers Discuss Company's Debts

MEXICO CITY — Alfa Group, Mexico's largest private conglomerate, is conferring with bankers about restructuring part of its medium- and long-term foreign debt, a company spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman denied reports that Alfa might declare a moratorium on its foreign debt of more than \$2 billion. He said Alfa is consulting "with some foreign banks" about the possibility of delaying payment on a portion of the principal owed on medium- and long-term debt. He declined to identify the creditors involved.

Last month, following the peso devaluation, Alfa sent a note to creditors asking for a two-week grace period on servicing its debt, but the note was withdrawn four days later without any reason being given.

The Mexican government recently agreed to loan the company 17 billion pesos (\$373 million). To raise additional cash to pay its short-term debt, the company sold three large subsidiaries in the latter half of 1981, the spokesman said.

He said Alfa's foreign short-term debt was "between a fourth and a third of the total owed to banks abroad."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 11, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.3645	4.48	109.54	47.28	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
Bombay	18.07	76.16	18.07	76.16	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
Frankfurt	2.3645	4.48	109.54	47.28	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
Paris	6.55	10.93	25.21	47.28	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
Swiss	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
West	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44
Yokohama	160.00	6.25	160.00	6.25	0.2303	1.00	5.715	120.00	44.44

Russian Gold Sale 60 Tons in Month, Haig Tells Panel

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union sold 60 tons of gold in January, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. Haig said the sales, higher than in any other recorded month, were the result of an increasing need for hard cash.

The sales compared with 200 tons for the whole of last year, he said.

Mr. Haig made the disclosure during an exchange on the effectiveness of Western trade sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union following imposition of martial law in Poland last December.



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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 29th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

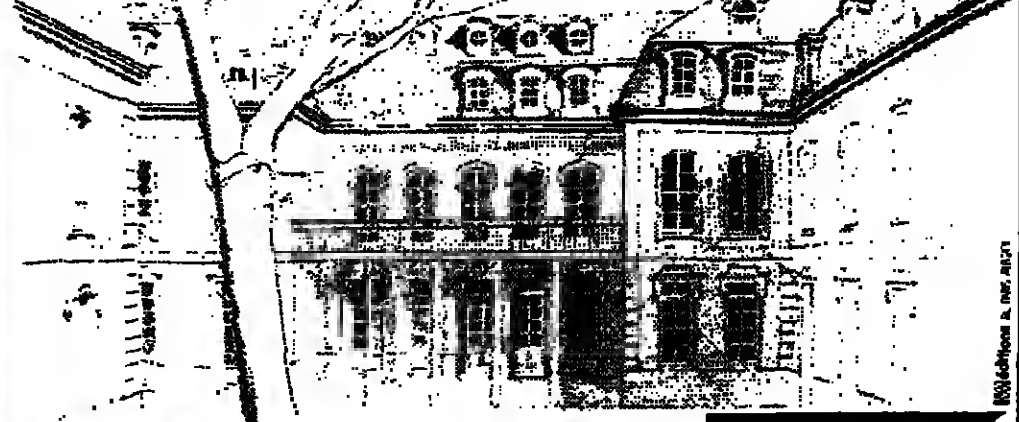
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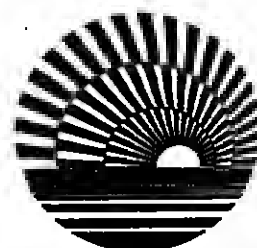
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March 11, 1982		March 11, 1982		March 11, 1982	
Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	2. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	3. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75
4. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	5. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	6. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75
7. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	8. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	9. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75
10. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	11. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	12. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75
13. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	14. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	15. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75
16. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	17. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75	18. 10.14-10.14	9.75-9.75

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Chrysler Plans Treasure Hunts

DETROIT — Dodge truck dealers will hold nationwide treasure hunts this summer for 49 pounds (22.3 kilograms) of gold in an effort to stimulate sales, Chrysler has announced.

At current world gold prices, the total value of the hunt is \$261,000. To be eligible, prospective treasure hunters must buy a Dodge truck.

Chrysler said Wednesday that the hunt will be held in July or August in U.S. state capitals. Contestants will be chosen at random from among those who buy a full-sized Dodge truck. Each of the 2,600 U.S. Dodge dealerships will select one customer to send to its state capital hunt.

Oil Glut Is Evaporating, Some Experts Believe

By Bhushan Bahree

LONDON — Some experts are beginning to see an end to the oil glut.

This view has taken hold in industry circles in the past week or two. "Only 10 days ago, my answer would have been different," said an official for a major international oil company who now expects that the glut will end by late summer or early fall.

The experts, from both industry and official organizations, reason that a fairly heavy drawing down of inventories by oil companies has almost run its course. Even the slightest rise in demand would require a replenishment that, because of the method of inventory assessment, would exceed the actual increase in oil use, the experts say.

Moreover, the economies of industrial countries are expected to revive somewhat, if only because oil prices are lower and political attention is shifting from inflation to unemployment.

Some prominent members of OPEC recently stressed that they expected a turnaround in the market by summer. Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, for instance, said earlier this week, "It's a matter of waiting it out for three months." If OPEC countries can "wait out" the glut, they can maintain the current OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel.

Support for the Kuwaiti minister's view is coming from the Paris-based International Energy Agency. The oversupply now totals only about 2 million barrels a day, an IEA official estimated.

Oil companies calculate invento-

ry needs on the basis of demand for their oil and oil products. Thus, stocks are held in terms of so many days of demand. At a time of falling demand, as has been the case for months, inventories continue to look large despite heavy reductions. With even a slight rise in oil use, inventories have to be rebuilt rapidly to bring the stocks-to-oil-demand ratio back to the required level.

"Ride Over"

In addition, the economies of stocking oil at a time of falling prices suggests lower inventories, while the reverse is true when prices are climbing.

Commenting on last weekend's decision by some major OPEC members to reduce output to 18.5 million barrels a day from around 20 million, one oil company official said he believed that OPEC's efforts may prove to be enough to "ride over" the oil glut.

Another oil company official said that until recently he would have said that such cuts would be insufficient to put a floor on the market. "Now I am strongly leaning the other way," he said.

Industry experts believe that a major problem for the oil cartel is Nigeria, an OPEC member that sorely needs oil revenues to meet its development plans. Industry sources say Nigeria has assured its oil customers it will cut its prices \$5 to \$5.50 a barrel to match levels of around \$31 set this month by Britain and Norway, which produce oil of similar quality.

The sources said the Nigerians have promised to make the cut retroactive to March 1 but want to withhold the announcement pending a meeting of OPEC oil ministers scheduled for next Friday in Vienna.

Unless some compromise to take care of Nigeria's needs is worked out at next week's meeting, the country could spoil OPEC efforts to prevent further price reductions by cutting oil output.

[Reuters quoted authoritative

sources in Lagos as saying that Nigeria believes OPEC must assure it of a fair share of the market before Nigeria can be expected to help the cartel defend prices. The sources said that, to satisfy Nigeria, the Saudis would have to cut their output to 6 million barrels a day from the current ceiling of 7.5 million.] But a new round of price-cutting by OPEC probably would be the last before the market stabilizes again, analysts say.

None of the experts is predicting a shortage of oil in the near term, however. "Besides the 2-million-barrel-a-day oversupply, there is a comfortable cushion of around 3 million barrels a day," an IEA official estimated. "We're talking about a rough equilibrium emerging," he said.

OECD Gathering Sharply Divided On Export Credit

AP-Dow Jones

PARIS — Representatives of 22 Western industrial nations ended a two-day meeting here Thursday without agreeing on new guidelines for government-backed export credits. The present arrangement expires May 16.

The meeting, hosted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was organized to allow participants to state their positions in preparation for a May 6 meeting.

The arrangement, which sets minimum interest rates for export credits according to their duration and the status of the borrower, has been in effect in its present form since mid-November.

No agreement was expected at this week's session because of the wide divergence of views. The United States pressed for increases in export-credit charges as part of the Reagan administration's desire to move them closer to market rates. The Japanese want lower export-credit rates.

Firms Weigh Future With Tokyo Exchange

By John Marcom Jr.

AP-Dow Jones

TOKYO — Foreign brokers in Japan have welcomed the Tokyo Exchange's move to lift its ban on foreign members, but few have expressed an eagerness to sign up if and when they get the chance.

Membership would give foreign brokers the obvious advantage of direct participation in the world's second-largest stock market in terms of total capitalization. But brokers said it would come at a high price — the equivalent of \$4.3 million in fees and surety deposits would have to be paid upon joining the exchange. Moreover, a recent change in rules governing rebates on commissions also reduces the attractiveness of membership, they said.

Even Merrill Lynch, thought by many here to be the most eager to get on Tokyo's trading floor, is not committing itself.

"We don't know whether to join or not," said Walter Burkett, general manager of the company's Japanese unit.

No one is going to have to make the decision soon. A majority in the Tokyo Exchange's membership committee has supported plans to allow foreign concerns to trade directly, but the exchange is not likely to vote on the necessary change in its constitution until later this year, probably by October, an exchange official said.

Brokers said they are not sure whether they will be offered full membership or some lesser status. And a constitutional change alone would not increase the membership ceiling from its present level of 83 occupied seats.

"We don't have any [plan] to

change that," the official said.

But brokers said they expect room will be made for at least one foreign concern, given the political attention focused on the exchange-membership issue as an example of Japan's service-sector protectionism. A merger of two member Japanese concerns could create a vacancy, or possibly a connection could be arranged between a member and a foreign company, they said.

"The door is going to be half-open, but it will take a lot of leaning to get in," said one foreign broker.

A chance to participate directly in the Tokyo market is not in itself highly impressive. "The numbers are pretty impressive," Mr. Burkett said. "With the yen gaining more credibility as an investment currency, the market should continue to grow."

Membership also could offer a useful marketing tool in the competition with Japanese firms for business from less sophisticated, developing-country portfolio managers, brokers said.

Against these uncertain benefits, brokers stack certain costs, especially the \$4.3 million to join the exchange.

"It isn't worth it," said Hisamichi Sawa, a vice president of the Tokyo branch of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields.

Brokers said their operating costs probably would escalate with membership. "Our business is very modest. It simply does not justify that kind of investment," said George Hutchinson, director of Salomon Brothers' Tokyo office, which expects to receive a branch license later this year.

A change being made in exchange rules makes additional revenue that would come with full

membership look less attractive.

Until this year, foreign branches received a negotiable rebate of up to 50 percent on commissions paid to member concerns. Beginning in October, however, they will be allowed up to 73 percent, the same level permitted for non-member Japanese firms. Brokers said that would raise their financial returns considerably and would reduce the advantages of membership.

Moreover, brokers said, the present arrangement, under which they must trade through Japanese member firms, has some advantages. As customers of those firms, foreign brokers can get the same range of services from them as ordinary clients.

Foreign brokers said that as full members of the Tokyo exchange, they would have to duplicate the costly and important services, especially research, that they now receive from Japanese firms.

"If we become their competitors, I have great doubts that [the services] would be forthcoming," Mr. Burkett said.

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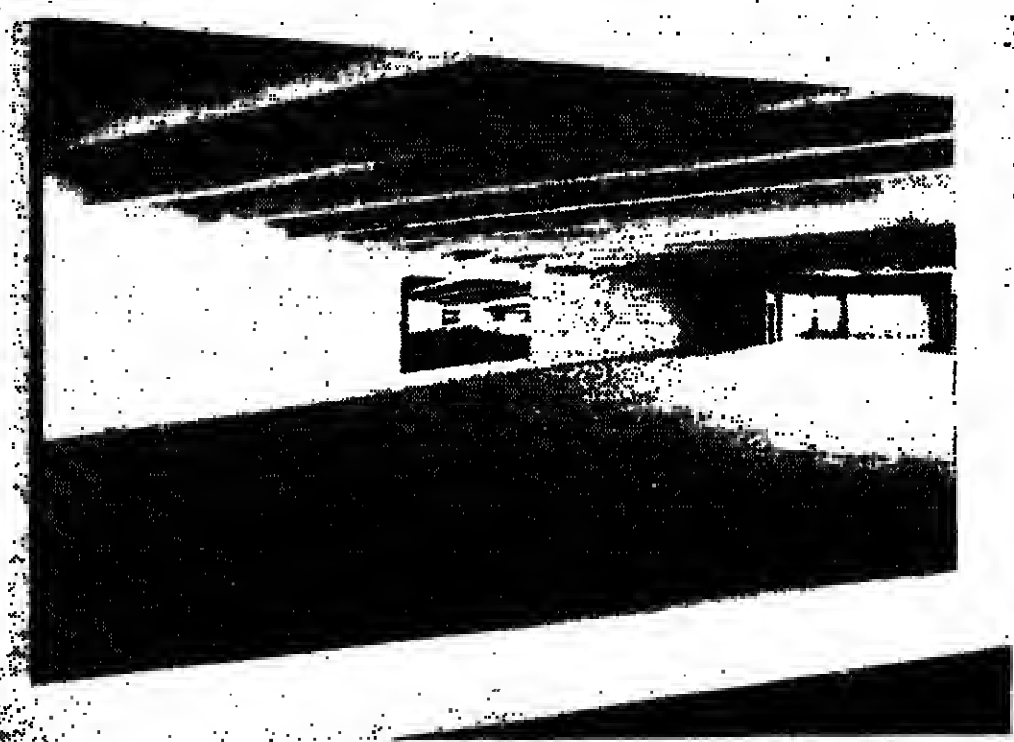
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successful gallery space. Soho International Art Center is designed to include services such as packaging, shipping and printing — along with a security system that answers in an off-premises central alarm. Once you compare the possibilities of ownership with a comparable gallery rental in New York, you'll know why the art community applauds this 12 story Beaux Arts restoration at the gateway to Soho.

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N. Korea Searching for Oil Offshore, Observers Report

TOKYO — North Korea, which has no known oil deposits, is looking to offshore areas as a possible source of crude to reduce its dependence on imports from the Soviet Union and China, according to North Korea watchers.

Analysts in Tokyo and a U.S. oil company executive say Yugoslav experts have been helping with the search, concentrated off the Korean Peninsula's northwest coast.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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	1981	1980
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Revenue	1,270	1,120
Profits	271	453
Per Share	0.1132	0.1218

United Biscuits

	1981	1980
Revenue	1,250	1,250
Profits	437	373
Per Share	0.141	0.126

Britain/Netherlands

Royal Dutch/Shell

	1981	1980
Revenue	41,570	34,250
Profits	1,510	1,540
Results in Sterling		

Japan

Sanyo Electric

	1981	1980
Revenue	97,502	91,777
Profits	31,831	30,287
Per Share	35.43	37.88

United States

Gulf & Western Industries

	1981	1980
Revenue	1,370	1,270
Profits	40.5	70.5
Per Share	0.79	0.91

1st Half

	1981	1980
Revenue	2,750	2,490
Profits	132.1	147.1
Per Share	1.72	1.91

4th Quar.

	1981	1980
Revenue	5,190	4,280
Profits	114.9	131.1
Per Share	0.90	1.03

1981

	1981	1980
Revenue	16,530	14,200
Profits	220.3	244.5
Per Share	1.75	2.07

FUTURES DOW JONES

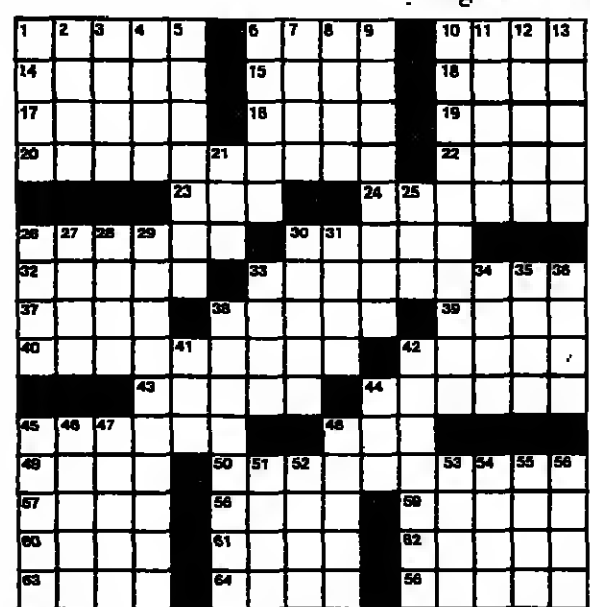
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.\$

Maturity	30/90 quote	30/90 quote
March 25	827/812	790/814
April 20	820/813	791/815
May 27	827/814	791/815

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DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
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U.S. \$32.85 bid, U.S. \$34.82 offer.
Next trading date March 22, 1982
N.Y. 10022
P.O. Box 58, Greenwich, C.T.
Tel. 203-629-9121, Telex 4191073.

CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS**
- 1 Fine fiddle, for short
 - 2 Head and foot
 - 3 Frolicsome attitude
 - 4 Marie Curie's daughter
 - 5 Ski resort in Utah
 - 6 Wised up
 - 7 Thematic element
 - 8 Male guinea pig
 - 9 Munich's river
 - 10 Enthralled
 - 11 Startling time in Paris
 - 12 Bernese Alps river
 - 13 Some residents of Leavenworth
 - 14 Sleep
 - 15 Uniform fabric
 - 16 Kipling's "Mother"
 - 17 Metalworking plants
 - 18 Put a ring around Rosie
 - 19 W.W.I. battle scene
 - 20 Prince Albert or Chesterfield
 - 21 Like Einstein's mind
 - 22 Painting category
 - 23 Peregrinates
 - 24 Take umbrage
- DOWN**
- 1 "O! wither'd is the garland of the Shakspeare"
 - 2 Pablo
 - 3 Bay, Calif.
 - 4 Grayish white
 - 5 Do a J.P.'s job
 - 6 Rialto acronym
 - 7 Astor
 - 8 Rhine feeder
 - 9 Cry
 - 10 Pianist Gilels
 - 11 Prefix with love or lock
 - 12 Ants.
 - 13 opposites
 - 14 Get-together of a sort
 - 15 Breathe fire and fury
 - 16 Rear admiral of W.W.I.
 - 17 Turning
 - 18 Comb. form
 - 19 Anatomical mesh
 - 20 Blue dye
 - 21 Put a pin in a balloon
 - 22 Kind of grind
 - 23 Diamond family name
 - 24 (Laurie)
 - 25 Unyielding position
 - 26 Go cabots
 - 27 Eventuate
 - 28 Kind of way or well
 - 29 Wrongful acts
 - 30 Michigan's
 - 31 City
 - 32 Nat. of Nagpur (slows)
 - 33 Leads's river
 - 34 Rush-hush
 - 35 Unaware states
 - 36 Dromedary feature
 - 37 Configuration
 - 38 Bulwer-Lytton heroine
 - 39 Bring home the bacon
 - 40 Bit of marginalia
 - 41 Given a turn
 - 42 Seat of Wayne Co., Utah
 - 43 It starts with "in" and ends "in" Egypt
 - 44 Oval utterance
 - 45 Ubiquitous
 - 46 Queen's bread spread
 - 47 away (eroded)
 - 48 Prevailing taste
 - 49 "Roman citizen"
 - 50 Cicero
 - 51 Ramp, in a way
 - 52 Author of "Critique of Pure Reason"
 - 53 South: Comb. form
 - 54 Corker
 - 55 Type of paper

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW							
	F	F		F	F							
ALBUQUERQUE	74	44	52	Fair	MADRID	73	41	2	34	Fair		
ALGERIA	71	20	55	41	Fair	MANILA	84	51	28	77	Foggy	
AMSTERDAM	74	44	52	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	77	47	21	61	Fair		
ANKARA	71	34	44	21	Cloudy	MILAN	75	25	70	48	Cloudy	
ANTWERP	75	59	43	43	Fair	MIAMI	78	54	51	41	Fair	
AUCKLAND	75	59	43	43	Fair	MONTREAL	75	51	28	10	14	Snow
BANGKOK	74	49	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	75	41	23	18	Snow	
BARCELONA	75	59	43	43	Fair	MUNICH	73	37	31	34	Fair	
BEIRUT	75	59	43	43	Overcast	NAIROBI	78	48	13	15	Fair	
BELGRADE	75	59	43	43	Fair	NEW DELHI	78	48	21	38	Cloudy	
BERLIN	75	59	43	43	Rain	NEW YORK	78	54	51	28	77	Foggy
BIRMINGHAM	75	59	43	43	Rain	OSLO	73	37	31	34	Rain	
BOSTON	75	59	43	43	Overcast	PARIS	78	54	51	28	77	Foggy
BREKELS	75	59	43	43	Overcast	PEKING	75	41	23	18	Snow	
BUDAPEST	72	15	54	34	Foggy	REYKJAVIK	75	41	23	18	Snow	
Buenos Aires	75	59	43	43	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	77	47	21	61	Fair	
CAIRO	79	65	10	58	Cloudy	ROME	75	41	23	18	Snow	
CASABLANCA	79	65	10	58	Cloudy	SALISBURY	77	47	21	61	Fair	
CHICAGO	74	44	52	42	Fair	SAN FRANCISCO	74	44	52	42	Fair	
COPENHAGEN	75	59	43	43	Overcast	SAN PAULO	76	46	26	19	Foggy	
COSTA MESA	74	44	52	42	Fair	SEATTLE	74	44	52	42	Fair	
DAMASCUS	74	44	52	42	Fair	SHANGHAI	75	59	43	43	Overcast	
DUBLIN	74	44	52	42	Fair	SINGAPORE	73	41	23	18	Snow	
EDINBURGH	74	44	52	42	Fair	STOCKHOLM	74	44	52	42	Fair	
FLORENCE	74	44	52	42	Fair	SYDNEY	76	46	26	19	Foggy	
FRANKFURT	74	44	52	42	Fair	TAIPEI	77	47	21	61	Fair	
GENOVA	74	44	52	42	Fair	TOKYO	75	41	23	18	Snow	
HELSINKI	74	44	52	42	Fair	TUNIS	77	47	21	61	Fair	
HONG KONG	75	59	43	43	Overcast	VENICE	78	48	13	15	Fair	
HOUSTON	75	59	43	43	Overcast	VIENNA	74	44	52	42	Fair	
ISTANBUL	75	59	43	43	Overcast	WASHINGTON	74	44	52	42	Fair	
JERUSALEM	75	59	43	43	Overcast	ZURICH	74	44	52	42	Fair	
LAS PALMAS	75	59	43	43	Overcast							
LIAM	75	59	43	43	Overcast							
LONDON	77	63	11	52	Cloudy							
LOS ANGELES	73	55	3	34	Cloudy							
	74	44	52	42	Fair							

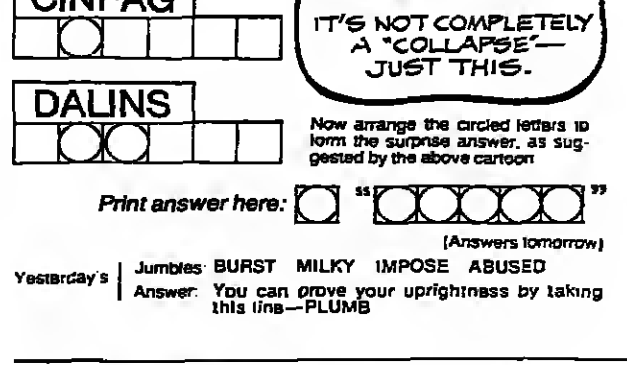
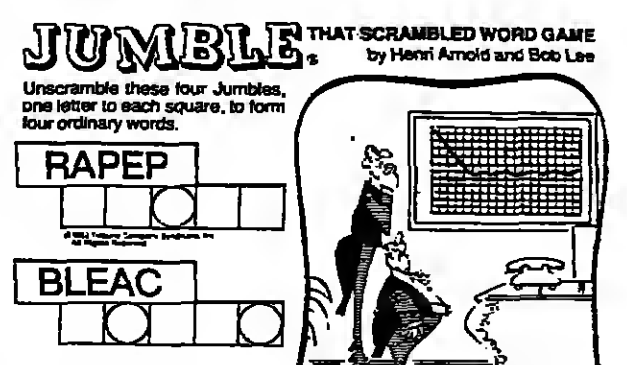
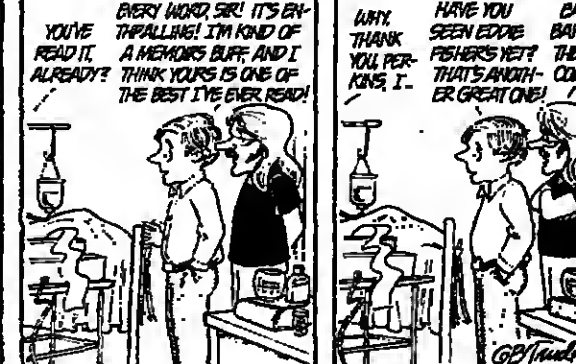
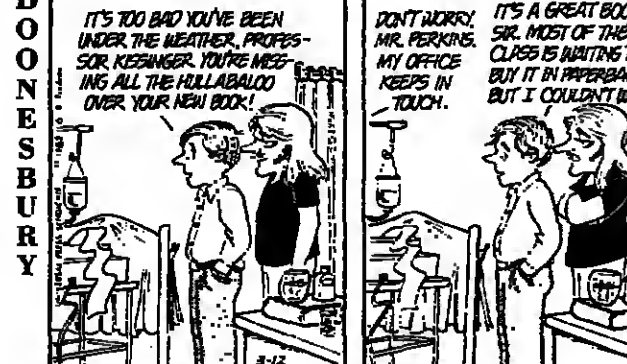
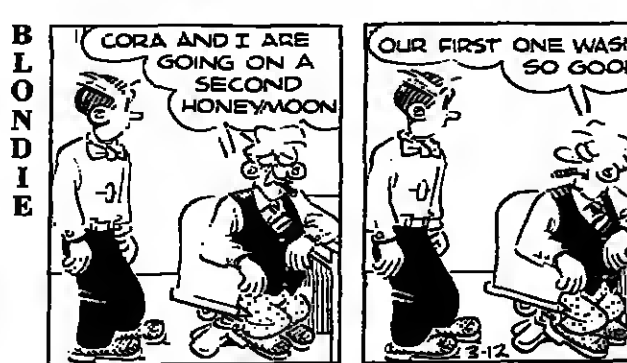
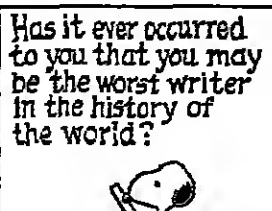
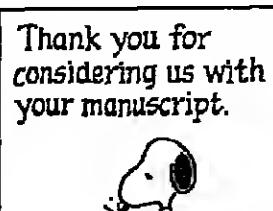
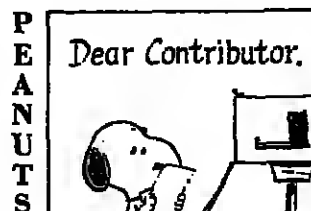
Readings from 10 a.m. to previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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March 11, 1982

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
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(2) Bond Fund	\$F 627.70	(2) Bond Fund	\$F 627.70
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(23) Panamanian Fund	\$F 627.70	(23) Panamanian Fund	\$F 627.70
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(66) Zimbabwe Fund	\$F 627.70	(66) Zimbabwe Fund	\$F 627.70



BOOKS

HOW I COMMITTED SUICIDE

A Rereview

By C.L. Sulzberger. 216 pp. \$11.95.

Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is one obvious thing about suicide that C.L. Sulzberger, retired New York Times foreign affairs columnist, does not mention in his "rereview" "How I Committed Suicide," a fantasy about what it would have been like if he had done so — though of course he didn't. That obvious thing is imagining how sorry people are going to be when you have done away with yourself. If only you could attend your own funeral and watch them weeping. How they would wish you were still alive.

The reason Sulzberger does not mention such self-pity mixed with anger as a motive for suicide is because it is quite clearly played no role in his own fictional self-destruction. The obvious reasons he gives for choosing to kill himself and his beloved beagle, Christopher, are these: The death of his wife, Marina, in 1976 and the consequent loneliness; his "mandatory" retirement for reasons of age (65) from The New York Times in 1977, which deprived him of a way to lose himself in his work; and the sense he felt that he had outlived his art. "How right Donne was, I thought," when he wrote, "Mere things I have the keys of my prison in mine own hand, and no remedy presents it self so soon to my heart, as mine own sword." — "except it was mine own gun and not my sword."

The latent reason, to judge from the book, would seem to be a fair amount of self-loathing, for not having made more of his life, for not having made more of his life (as well as introversion). The combination made me suddenly realize with horror that in all my long life I had never done a single thing of which I could be genuinely proud: no act of true courage, generosity, sacrifice, or even pure kindness. It is appalling to contemplate — which I did.

"Christopher and I had had a good life — enthusiastic, generous, and tender. . . . But I — apart from the blessing of Marina and the children — had wasted life, only tasting it, observing others. My sole accomplishment was now about to happen — a well-conceived death, fine dying."

I even doubt that self-pity or anger were motives for Sulzberger's writing "How I Committed Suicide." He wrote it to meditate on death and suicide, to recall what the wise men of the ages have written on the subjects, and to remember what the great men he interviewed had told him about death. He wrote it as an expression of affection for his companion, Christopher Beagle, so named because a dog

of a beagle's length needs a slightly stretched-out name, and because this particular specimen, "even as a puppy, bore a remarkable facial resemblance to a Greek Orthodox saint, Saint Christopher Cynocephalus, of whom two portraits appear on icons in the Byzantine Museum in Athens and two others on icons in Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery."

Finally, he wrote the book to fill up his empty time and to find a use for the travel-diary notes he continued to take out of a habit developed during 40 years of globe-trotting and interviewing for his newspaper column.

Nor can I say that a sense of the self-pity of "How I Committed Suicide" was among my stronger reactions to the book. No, what I felt was a mixture of many other emotions — delight, puzzlement, magnification, boredom and irritation. I felt delight at the frankly sentimental portrait of Christopher Beagle, even when it waxes faintly lugubrious: "Paw in hand, we prepare to face this nothingness together." I felt puzzlement over whether the narrator really has the right to take Christopher's life along with his own. After all, though Sulzberger is certain that, considering the animal's devotion, it would not be right to abandon him to a life without his master, elsewhere he concedes that he can never know the dog's real feelings.

Odd bits of Lore

I felt magnetized by some of the many odd bits of lore that Sulzberger records while rattling around Europe and visiting old acquaintances — an inside account of the July, 1944, plot to assassinate Hitler, told by a young conspirator who was caught and imprisoned but escaped execution; or Milovan Djilas' reflections on fishing that Sulzberger wrote down while visiting the Yugoslav dissident: "I think if I didn't fish with such enthusiasm I would not have rebelled against the central committee. My thoughts became clarified as I fished. My individuality and integrity developed. Subconsciously I dreamed."

I felt bored by the droning tone of many of Sulzberger's diary entries, and I felt irritated by his not having bothered to edit his book even to the extent of removing the repetitions. All the same, despite Sulzberger's avoidance of self-pity, some part of me felt sad that Sulzberger was doing away with his life. And when, in the final paragraphs of the book, he blows "the head off my beloved Christopher" and pulls the trigger on himself, I even found myself wondering, as one always does when one hears about a suicide, if there was ever any sound thing I myself could have done to interfere with the act. So when I closed "How I Committed Suicide" and looked at the happy photo of the man and the dog on the back of the dust jacket, with the caption underneath, reading "C.L. Sulzberger and Christopher are alive and well in Greece," a tiny voice spoke up inside my head, and whispered, "Isn't this having it both ways?"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most bewildering areas for the average player is the bid in the opponent's suit. When made directly over the opening bid, it can have — by agreement — a wide assortment of meanings: the upper unbid suit; the top and bottom unbid suits; two suits of the same color; a big unspecced hand; or even natural, with length and strength in the enemy suit.

At later stages below the game level, the bid is usually a vague suggestion that game should be reached. But it can be a natural attempt to play in the enemy suit, especially when the opponents are doubling repeatedly for penalties, or if the bidder has been silent.

There is one auction that most average players would treat as a cue-bid, but that most experts regard as natural: One club. Pass. One heart. Two hearts.

And many experts would go further, and treat as natural a two-club bid by the fourth player, instead of two hearts.

To enter the bidding in a balancing position when both opponents have bid and your left-hand opponent is silent, do such a thing in a bridge lifetime. This makes South's action on the diagrammed deal rash and ridiculous or brilliant and imaginative depending on your viewpoint. Since it succeeded, the more complimentary adjectives seem to be appropriate.

The hero sitting South was John Lowenthal of New York, who has a well-earned reputation for devising bids that would not occur to his fellow experts. Since he has been winning far more than a fair share of New York events for the past two years, we may conclude that his ventures are profitable. He reported this episode in the Greater New York Bridge Association's Post Mortem, an excellent publication skillfully edited by Barry Paul, also of New York.

After a forcing one over-trump response to one heart, East-West came to rest in two diamonds, a contract that could have done even better. If South had responded with a double, for North would no doubt have passed. But Lowenthal imperiously played two hearts, a natural attempt to play in West's known five-card suit. He thought it likely that his partner held at least two hearts, inasmuch as East would tend to give a preference to hearts if he held a doubleton.

West's double was foolish, since his hearts and his hand were no better than he had indicated. He led his singleton club, and South worked out the distribution correctly. East would have had one spade with four of them; so, West's pattern had to be 4-5-3-1.

Accordingly, South rose with the ace in dummy, led to the diamond ace and played a small spade. He thought it likely that West held the ace-queen and was happy when the queen appeared on his left.

West would have done best to shift to the trump king, saving a trick in dramatic fashion, although not defeating the contract. In practice, he led a diamond, and South ruffed and played another spade. West woo with the ace and played his last diamond for South to ruff.

South cashed the spade king and ruffed his last spade with the trump queen to reach this position:

NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠ J5	♥ 4	♠ K10876	♥ 5	♠ 7	♥ KJ10	♠ 4	♥ A9
♦ Q4	♦ 97643	♦ A985	♦ 10	♦ KJ108	♦ KJ1093	♦ K32	♦ A932
♣ A985	♣ 10	♣ 76	♣ 76	♣ 76	♣ 76	♣ 76	♣ 76

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1C Pass 1NT Pass

2C Pass 2H Pass

3C Pass 3D Pass

One of Baseball's Memorable Holdouts

Bo Belinsky vs. Los Angeles Angels — 20 Years Ago

By Scott Ostler
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Fernando Valenzuela's money problems with the Los Angeles Dodgers has resurrected the memory of one of baseball's greatest salary holdouts — 20 years ago this spring. The player was a rookie lefthander with a winning smile and an aversion to conditioning, and his contract stalemate was with a Los Angeles team.

It was Bo Belinsky vs. the Los Angeles Angels. The holdout was unique because Belinsky had not pitched one pitch in the major leagues. He had knocked around the minors for six years, and the Angels bought him from Baltimore for \$25,000.

Belinsky proceeded to make history by holding out before he even made the team.

Belinsky did not want a million dollars. From the Angels he wanted a thousand.

Belinsky thought the Angels should give him the 1962 league minimum annual salary of \$7,500, but they offered him the minor league minimum of \$6,500.

"I can make more than that playing pool," he said.

Belinsky, then 25, already had a reputation as a major league pool hustler and ladies' man. He wanted to play for the Angels, but he did not want to crawl.

The Angels finally told him to come to camp unsigned. Then they would work things out, the team said. Finally he signed — for \$6,500. Then he made the team, bumping his salary to \$7,500. For two months he was the greatest bargain in the history of sports. He won his first five games, one of them a no-hitter against the Orioles.

That earned Belinsky a \$3,500 bonus, which he wisely invested in a new, candy-apple red Cadillac convertible.

About this time, as Belinsky said, "The situation became totally unworkable. Walter Winchell and Hilda Hopper came around, then came the agents, and everyone wanted to fix their little starlets up with Belinsky so they could get in Winchell's column."

A lot of them made it.

Belinsky? He faded faster than a Valenzuela screwball. He bounced around the majors for nine years, winning a total of 28 games. He dated Mamie Van Doren. He married a former Playboy Playmate of the Year.

Out of baseball, he got heavily into booze. He and the playmate got divorced. In 1975 he married again, to the heiress to a lumber baron's fortune. He met her when

he rescued her from a giant wave in Hawaii. Then he got divorced again.

Today he lives in a beach house a half-hour drive from Honolulu. He body surfs and hikes and does counseling work for kids with alcohol and drug problems.

Reached by telephone, Belinsky offered some insights into the Valenzuela situation.

"I can understand why Mr. Fernando Valenzuela is going for all he can get," Belinsky said. "You can't blame the guy. I think he's for real. He's not the usual type of rookie. He's unusually talented, a gifted type of guy, along with being of Spanish descent. I don't think the Dodgers could pay him enough."

"I was off to a better start than Fernando. I just couldn't maintain it. This young man has what he needs to get the job done. I think he'll be a valuable asset for the next 7 to 10 years. He just has a tremendous amount of ability, you can see it."

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Belinsky? He faded faster than a Valenzuela screwball. He bounced around the majors for nine years, winning a total of 28 games. He dated Mamie Van Doren. He married a former Playboy Playmate of the Year.

Out of baseball, he got heavily into booze. He and the playmate got divorced. In 1975 he married again, to the heiress to a lumber baron's fortune. He met her when

"I think they'll get together at around the half-million mark. I think that's a fair price for both of them, you know what I mean?"

Belinsky, however, was a little worried about Fernando's recent marriage.

"I was a carefree guy in the majors," he said, "and a lot of people said, 'Bo, take yourself more seriously, get a wife and a family.' Gradually it seeped in and I tried it. From a carefree guy, I married a Playmate of the Year, got serious and I became an alcoholic. I'm not saying marriage caused my alcoholism, but I'll tell you, it sure pushed it in the right direction quickly."

"Then people said, 'Don't be so serious.' I had to go back to the old way of thinking. I always had the right idea. I just couldn't put it in the right perspective."

So his career was a flop, but his holdout was memorable.

Baseball players have made a lot of progress in the last 20 years, but a rookie like Valenzuela still finds himself following in Belinsky's footsteps: Fight for what you think you're worth, then sign for what they'll give you.

Valenzuela Goes Home

HOUSTON (UPI) — Valenzuela has accused the Dodgers of being inflexible in negotiations



Bo Belinsky
...an Angel not so sweet.

and has headed back to Mexico without signing a contract.

In an interview Wednesday, Valenzuela told the Houston Chronicle that he would not sign the one-year, \$350,000 contract offered by the Dodgers.

Leand and the Minis of Tennis

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Every week there are more of them — Billie Jean's spiritual granddaughters. They struggle into the satellite tournaments or they blast right into the major circuit, the way Andrea Leand did last week.

Maybe they are even too young to remember King's maiden name or her prime-time opera buffa match with Bobby Riggs, but they are old enough to swing a racket and get on an airplane by themselves.

"We call them 'minis,'" says Barbara Potter, all of 20, one of the leaders of this winter's women's tennis tour. "It seems that every week there's another mini."

Leand, 18 years old and 5 feet 8 inches tall, is almost too old and too imposing to be a mini. But there she was in Los Angeles last week, in her first tournament as a pro, knocking off 14-year-old Kathy Rinaldi — last summer's mini — and 18-year-old Claudia Kohde before running into Grandma King herself Friday night.

Golden Age Dawning

King, 38, who entered the tournament at the last moment while visiting her parents in Long Beach, prevailed over Leand in a tiebreaker, 3-6, 6-0, 7-6. Later she said: "I think I aged 20 years because she ran me around the court all night."

The arrival of Potter into the top eight and Leand into the major circuit makes it appear that the golden age of female tennis is only just now emerging. In the 1970s, which seemed to be golden, there was usually one acknowledged champion and a few challengers.

In the 1980s, the minis are attacking from all sides — as intense and bumpy as the male tennis rats of the last decade, who affected the grunting of Connors, the swagger of Gerulaitis and the ponytail of Vilas. The minis have been taught by Grandma King, even if subliminally, that it's all right to aspire.

"Billie Jean has done a lot for women's tennis," Leand says. "She helped pave the road for us."

Stunned Pride

Leand's paved road included Princeton University, the only school to which she applied. She wanted to major in political science and play tennis for Princeton and prepare to be a professional all at the same time.

But excellence caught up to her months before she had expected it. Last summer she was given a last-moment spot in the U.S. Open, and she topped Renee Richards, Andrea Jaeger and Julie Harrington before running into Potter in the fourth round.

As she staged her rampage at Flushing Meadows, her parents observed with what seemed to an outsider to be stunned pride. They had given her tennis lessons, watched her win the Macabiah tournament, cheered as she advanced in major junior tournaments. But they also wanted her to go to college.

"Money is not a factor here," Dr. Paul Leand said last September. "We all feel some girls have turned professional too soon. But I also know it is very hard to do two things well at the same time."

Andrea arrived at college several days late, because of the open, and "fell in love with Princeton," she said recently.

"I have three roommates in a quad dormitory, I enjoy staying up until 2 and 3 o'clock doing homework. I loved my psychology classes, reading about Freud, three-hour labs."

Her fall schedule also included a 9 a.m. Spanish class — "myself and 12 football players," she says. "I guess we all wanted to get our classes as early as possible so we could practice in the afternoon."

She was part of Louise Gengler's Princeton tennis squad, and she studied tennis with Fred Stolle as well as with Richards, who, as Richard Raskin, had once played on the Yale tennis team with Dr. Leand.

Help From Richards

"Renee helped me a lot before my match," against Andrea Jaeger," Leand recalls. "General things like being consistent but aggressive, serving well, staying in the point until I got the right shot, using my power to my advantage."

Still an amateur, Leand entered several circuit tournaments when her Princeton schedule permitted. In the first, in Chicago, she advanced to the quarterfinals against Martina Navratilova, who is coached by Richards.

After a service break, Leand took a 3-2 lead in the third and deciding set. But as Leand recalls, "I missed a few first serves and Martina attacked my second serve and made some good shots."

Navratilova won the third set, 6-4, and later said: "I have never seen anybody hit as hard as her. I can hit harder sometimes, but she hits hard all the time."

But she vows to keep learning, although her dorm and her psychology courses are thousands of miles away. Some of the young men and women on the tour stopped learning anything but tennis at the age of 12 or 15, while others struggle to educate themselves.

"Maybe it gets boring after 10 years, but it's exciting to me," Leand says. "I've got friends on the tour like Betsy Nagelsen and Leslie Allen, who are definitely not the kind of people who would stay in a hotel room all day. I've been all over Los Angeles (last week). You give up a lot, but you gain a lot, too."

Leand's gains have come faster than expected, even if she couldn't handle King last week. In her first tournament as a professional, she established herself as one of the biggest and the best of the minis.

British Dancers Move Nearer Skating Title

COPENHAGEN — Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Britain's ice-dancing stars, moved closer to retaining their title Thursday with a near-perfect score amid scenes of wild enthusiasm in the World Figure Skating Championships.

In the original set pattern dance, five of the seven judges gave the British pair full marks of 6.0 for artistic impression. The other two scored them 5.9. And a crowd of 2,000 in at Brøndby-Hallen gave the Britons a standing ovation.

With only Friday night's free dancing to come, Torvill and Dean led the field with the Soviet pair of Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin in second place. Judy Blumberg and Michael Siebert, the U.S. national champions, were third.

Sabine Baeß and Tassilo Thierbach won the pairs title Wednesday night as the title went to East Germany for the first time. Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonovich of the Soviet Union won the silver medal. The American brother and sister team of Catlin and Peter Carruthers won the bronze.

It was only the second time in 18 years that the Russians had failed to win the pairs title. Their winning sequence from 1965 was previously broken only by Americans Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner in 1979.

Claudia Kristofco-Binder of Austria, the European champion, led the chase for the women's title after the three compulsory figures. She had 0.6 points.

Exhibition Baseball

Wednesday's Games

Chicago (A) & Pittsburgh (H)

San Diego & California (H) & Los Angeles (A)

San Francisco (A) & Kansas City (H)

Seattle (A) & Minnesota (H)

St. Louis (A) & Cincinnati (H)

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